THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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GEORGE WARREN, : : Editor.
JAS. C. WEARN, : Assistant Editor.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

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FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND SEE US.

A DEFAULTING county treasurer in Oregon has been fined over $45,000, or double the amount he stole, and sentenced to three years in prison.

THE millers of the northwest are greatly annoyed by worms which appear in the flour from time to time and then mysteriously disappear without impairing the value of the flour.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS publicly announces that he is not an "Hon." is not an LL.D., is not a member of any learned society, prefers to be addressed as plain "Mr." and desires persons having occasion to write to him to keep the facts in mind.

OURS is the only world's fair to compensate foreign jurors. Two hundred thousand dollars were paid out for judges, foreign and native. The former received $750, whether their work was much or little. Native judges were paid $6 a day.

BEYOND doubt the year 1893 will show a fire loss representing more money than was ever lost before in twelve months with the exception of the year of the Chicago fire. Fire and Water estimates that the grand total will reach $160,000,000.

THE following is a list of the dates of founding of the oldest colleges in the United States: Harvard, 1636; William and Mary, 1692; Yale, 1700; Princeton, 1746; University of Pennsylvania, 1749; Columbia, 1754; Brown university, 1764; Dartmouth, 1769; Rutgers, 1770.

THE bank of France has put in circulation notes printed on ramie paper. The notes are of the same form as the old-fashioned ones, but the new paper is lighter and at the same time firmer than the old, and permits a clearer impression, rendering counterfeiting more difficult.

THE following is a characteristic extract from the manuscript diary of King James II., of England, preserved in the Imperial library, of Paris: "I did not return from the battle of the Boyne from a sense of fear, but that I might preserve to the world a life that I felt was destined to future greatness."

WITHIN the large house in Washington occupied by Archbishop Satolli there is not a woman to be seen. All the servants are men, speaking Italian, and only his interpreter talks English. Satolli has but one fad, and that is a fondness for birds. In almost every room in the house there is a cage of birds, and the whole residence seems like a mammoth aviary.

ROSCOE HOWARD, of San Diego, Cal., has presented to the Smithsonian institution a white king eagle from Ecuador, where it was captured in the Andes, and said to be the first one of its species ever brought to this country. It is a magnificent looking bird, and, although only six months old weighs nearly fifty pounds and is about three feet six inches in height.

EDWARD W. HOAGHOUSE, at present stopping at a New York hotel, is making several large fees by showing to physicians, students and others the pulsations of his heart by way of a large opening in the left side of his chest, through which the pulsations can be plainly seen, the hole being the result of a surgical operation for an abscess of the pleural cavity.

AT a recent sale of Dickens' relics, in London, the despatch-box which the novelist carried during his tour of the United States was disposed of for ten guineas ($50). Three of his celebrated toddy ladles brought eighty-four guineas. The prices for other articles were likewise extremely high, and this is taken to mean that there is no diminution in the novelist's popularity.

MARTIN BACKUS, of Stillwater, Minn., is said to be the most absent-minded man in the northwest. The other day he forgot an engagement to marry until three hours after the appointed time, and then he remembered it, but the name of his affianced bride wholly escaped his mind. By the aid of the young woman's father and two brothers and a shotgun his memory was refreshed and a tragedy averted.

A WELL-KNOWN resident of Tioga, Pa., who is obliged to go to New York on business three times a week, and is compelled to catch the first train, has devised a novel scheme of being called early without depending on the vagaries of an alarm clock. He has a telephone in his room, and before he goes to bed he calls up "Central" and politely requests Miss Hello to call him at 5:30 a. m. Promptly on the minute that obliging young lady turns on the buzzer, and doesn't turn it off until the early riser gets up and answers to the call.

"HERE is a brief autobiography of Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, of New York city: "I was born in New England, some miles out from Framingham. My parents were poor, my father being a farmer. So, you see, I know the hard side of life and what struggles mean. When I was twelve years old my father moved to Framingham. He believed that every boy should learn a trade, and so he put me in a dry-goods store. I detested it, but it gave me a chance to study, and at last I was sent to the old town of Lancaster, Mass., to be fitted for college."

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, speaking of helping the poor, says: "Instead of raising a fund of $10,000 or $100,000, let the men who would give that money rather give pledges of work for an equal amount. Let shelves be made for closets or let fences or steps be repaired; let the houses be painted, or the yards be cleaned, or dresses made over, or snow shoveled, or the garret put in order, or rugs beaten, or windows washed. If the unemployed boy or man will hunt up little jobs they will not prove so scarce, if the people of Boston really want to help the unemployed."

THE committee which was sent to the Shiloh battlefield to secure that famous field for a great national memorial park, secured 2,500 acres, covering the main battlefield, at a very reasonable price, and will recommend that the government purchase the land for this purpose, and care for the thousands of graves scattered all over the extensive battlefield. A grand two days' re-union will be held on the battlefield April 6 and 7, 1894. The committee was: Col. Lee, secretary; Dr. J. W. Coleman, treasurer, and Capt. R. C. McMechan, one of the vice presidents of the association.

GOV. BROWN'S

Biennial Message to the Kentucky General Assembly.

The Governor Advocates a Number of Reforms in State Affairs.

He Touches Up the Railroads in a Lively Manner, and Declares for Cheaper Coal, Reduced Taxes and New Management for Penitentiary.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—Gov. Brown sent the following message to the legislature Tuesday:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I beg to express to the members of your honorable body assurances of my high respect and best wishes for your health and happiness. I have an abiding trust that the work confided to you will be performed with such intelligence and [illegible] as will greatly promote the [illegible] of the people, [illegible] their representatives, and of [illegible] are servants.

Your immediate predecessors were in session for eighteen months. Their labors were tedious, and in some respects difficult in adjusting and providing laws to meet the requirements of the new constitution. There was no limitation as to the length of their session. Absenteeism, unfortunately, prolonged it. It was the judgment of the framers of the constitution that the general assembly could henceforth perform its necessary work in sixty legislative days exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays. The present methods of legislation are much slower than under the old constitution. In order to accomplish your mission it will be necessary to expedite your business, or [illegible] will find much of it unfinished when the limit of your meeting shall have been reached. I regard this provision of our organic law as a wise one. With proper industry, and a patriotic spirit that will rebuke factious obstruction of legislation, the general assembly in the allotted time can accomplish all that the public could reasonably require at their hands.

I am disposed to put the construction in this particular, in the text, and [illegible] circumstances must be extraordinary to induce me to exercise the power vested in me of prolonging the session of your honorable body. To do so unless the demand therefor should be extreme would be a bad precedent. It is practically in the power of a governor of the state to nullify the rule of the constitution, and I assert not to be one to do so unless I feel justified by the existence of exceptional conditions and insuperable necessity which I do not anticipate. There is a responsibility in this matter that attaches to you, which, I am sure, you will not hesitate to assume.

It is made the duty of the chief executive from time to time, to give to the general assembly information of the state of the commonwealth and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

The reports from the various state departments will be presented to your honorable body by the heads thereof, and will, no doubt, receive careful attention at your hands. The work of the state inspector, in addition to that contained in his report of the monthly investigations of the settlement between the auditor and treasurer, has been especially praiseworthy and to his diligence and intelligent efforts he has unearthed several official delinquencies, and saved a large sum to the commonwealth.

The control, in a large measure, of home and foreign corporations as [illegible] the last legislature, placed in the hands of the secretary of state. This work, while yet not newly tried, is in good condition and I believe the inspection will prove beneficial in the interests of legitimate corporations.

I desire to commend the intelligent and economical work done in the adjutant general's department. The cost of the recent [illegible] at Bowling Green is a [illegible] from the [illegible] claims made because of a disallowance of various bills created at the previous encampment.

The state guard is a valuable support of the commonwealth. In emergencies that have occurred their aid has been invoked, and their response to service has been such as to command the admiration and gratitude of the people. At Hardstown, in recent troubles, the presence of the troops sustained the authority of law by repressing a mobocratic spirit and supporting the authorities of the state in a proper trial of one accused of crime, according to the fixed rule of justice. Of the faithfulness and courage of the men in service there in the face of danger and grave difficulties, too much praise can not be spoken.

There are now confined in the three lunatic asylums of the state 2,337 patients, an increase of 217 since October, 1891. They are distributed as follows:

Western Asylum	635
Central Asylum	948
Eastern Asylum	770
	2,337

These institutions are now full. It is imperative that arrangements will be made to enlarge one or more of them. I would advise that additions be made to the Central Asylum, on the cottage plan, so that it can receive several hundred more inmates. I earnestly urge your honorable body to give this matter your immediate attention, and recommend that you shall make a liberal appropriation for the purpose indicated. If you fail to provide sufficient accommodations for lunatics, then many of the afflicted class will have no refuge for their custody and treatment, and must suffer from the neglect of the state to arrange for their care.

I have made a careful estimate of the receipts and probable ordinary expenditure of the state up to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894. I am of the opinion that there will be a large balance in the treasury at that time. The financial conditions have been severe for more than a year past. All tax-payers have keenly felt the burden of meeting their obligations. I believe that the tax rate may be safely reduced several cents on the $100. When times are so stringent, and the prices of all our products, agricultural and mechanical, are so low, we should favor no appropriations except such as are absolutely necessary. When the pockets of the people are full by reason of plentiful crops, good prices and general prosperity of all of the industries of the state, then the general assembly may call on them to give of their wealth a portion for public improvements, but not until then.

Before they should be asked to pay taxes for extraordinary purposes in any large amount they should be invited to consent to it by a vote at the polls for the specified sums required, with full information of the object to which such tax will be devoted.

In my first message to the last general assembly I called attention to the lotteries which were openly in operation in the state, claiming protection under the false plea of vested rights. I urged that this was no shield for them and that, by virtue of a decision of the supreme court of the United States, their tainted claim has no foundation in law but should go down before the constitutional sweep of the police power of the commonwealth. The legislation recommended was adopted.

It is most gratifying that our court of appeals, by a recent decision, in an able opinion rendered by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, has torn up these baneful institutions by the roots, and our state in the future will not be cursed by their corrupting influences, which reach high and far in their shameful and debasing power.

The lotteries in Kentucky [illegible]. It was humiliating to see those upon whom they had placed the collars of their bondage and held in their leprous embrace. The wails of their slaves have ceased. In the name of the people, I salute, with thanks, our incorruptible court of appeals for their just decision. It will purify the atmosphere of the state, even if it shall deprive some persons of their long enjoyed stipends.

The Kentucky board of managers of the Columbian exposition have made their report, which is transmitted to your honorable body. Of the appropriation of $100,000, they have returned to the treasury of the state the sum of $20,000, retaining in their hands about $7,800. They have been sued for the sum of $5,000 by B. P. Gross, who claims damages under his contract for keeping the restaurant at the Kentucky building for which the law provided. There are yet some unpaid accounts which will be adjusted when ascertained. When the suit of Gross shall have been decided the balance remaining in the hands of the board of managers will be promptly paid into the treasury and a final report made.

I recommend the enactment of a general law for the government of cities of the second class, which failed in the last general assembly.

Under section 160 of the constitution, this must be done by the general assembly. If not, it seems that a dissolution of the governments of cities of this class would occur by the terms of said section after the 1st of January, 1895.

It will be observed that the constitution says it shall be the "duty" of the general assembly, as soon as "practicable," to provide for the establishment of the "House of Reform." I request the very careful consideration of the subject by your honorable body. It will be a very expensive institution, and its utility is to be demonstrated by trial. If established its plan and the details of its management should be provided for with the utmost care.

A law regulating voluntary assignments is needed. On this important subject there is really no statute except the law sections on page 1,231, of the general statutes, under the title of "Trustees." The last senate passed a law relating to the matter, but it was defeated in the house. Every lawyer knows the necessity for a law on this subject, providing a way for the speedy and inexpensive settlement of insolvent estates and the distribution of the proceeds of the property assigned.

The present statutes on charitable institutions are very imperfect and confused. They should be revised and embraced in one chapter. The laws relating to the Feeble-Minded institution, the Deaf and Dumb institute, the Blind asylum and the lunatic asylums are difficult to find. Hardly one-half of those regulating the Blind asylum and the Deaf and Dumb institute are embraced in the general statutes, but are scattered through session acts from 1821 to 1893. In a less degree the same is true of the Feeble-Minded institution.

There is [illegible] confusion concerning the [illegible] and duties of election officers [illegible] There should be [illegible] this subject a uniform law giving either to the county court or the town council the power to select election officers, provide ballots, etc.

It is provided in section 152 of the constitution that "vacancies in all offices for the state at large, or for districts larger than a county, shall be filled by appointment of the governor; all other appointments shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

It will be observed that under this provision the governor has no power of appointment of an appellate or circuit judge or commonwealth's attorney except "for districts larger than a county," unless prescribed by law. Jefferson county, for instance, has four circuit judges and a commonwealth's attorney, and will be entitled to one appellate judge. There are other judicial districts confined to a single county. Should a vacancy occur there in these offices, the district not being larger than a county, the governor could not, under the constitution, fill it by appointment, unless authorized by law to do so.

It seems to me to be indispensable, in order to protect the state, that provision should be made for the appointment of a capable and experienced supervisor of the public printing paper and supplies. Such an official, under proper bond, and required to report monthly all purchases and deliveries of paper, also a careful statement of the measures of the completed work of the public printer could, in my opinion, save to the state a sum largely in excess of any reasonable salary provided for him. This officer should be one of practical experience in the line of the duties he would have to discharge.

There are now confined in the Frankfort penitentiary 1,103 convicts, and at Eddyville 614. About 500 such are now at work at the Frankfort prison manufacturing chairs, a contract having been made to dispose of the output to the extent of $10,500 per month. It is hoped that this limit will soon be reached by the product, and at an early day exceeded. If a similar contract can be made for the disposal of brooms that could be manufactured there, it would put the prison on a self sustaining basis. The labor of the convicts in the Eddyville prison is leased to the Mason & Foard Co.

I heartily favor a change in the management of the penitentiaries. At present the sinking fund commissioners composed of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, are by law made directors of the penal colonies.

Under existing laws it is made the duty of the warden to provide clothing food and all necessary supplies for the convicts. This is an immense business confided to one man, who has many other duties to attend to. He certifies his accounts monthly to the board of directors, and they reach very large amounts. There is no time for their proper scrutiny, and if there were ample time for the board to examine the accounts they could do little more than verify the additions, as they could have no personal [illegible] of prices of [illegible] or the necessity for their purchase, or the fact of their delivery.

The present system of management of this prison is in my judgment loose, dangerous, and not based on safe business methods. I do not mean to be understood as criticising the official acts of the present or former warden. It is the existing law to which I object.

My deliberate judgment is that the general assembly should provide for the appointment of a board consisting of three persons, into whose hands the control of the penitentiaries should be placed. Let the board be given ample power to appoint and dismiss all officers and guards, have full control of these institutions in regulating discipline and providing supplies and be required to report monthly their contracts, expenses and proceedings generally.

If such a board of honest and capable men could be put in control of these prisons it would be a guarantee of safety to the state. It would divorce prison management from politics, and save the state many times the amount of their salaries, which should be liberal in order to secure the services of the best men.

I have had my attention called to the fact by the railroad commissioners that in some cases the assessment made by them of the properties of railroads, and to enforce payment of which suits had been instituted in the Franklin circuit court, have been recently compromised to the detriment of the state. I know of no authority given any official of the commonwealth to agree to accept, on behalf of the state, a less amount than the assessment made in such cases. An attorney can not compromise the case of his client without special authority. I believe that an investigation of this matter will satisfy your honorable body that you should enact a law expressly forbidding such authorized practice in court by any representative of the state.

The railroad commissioners could not alter their assessments after they were reported. The governor could not do it, nor could the board of sinking fund commissioners. Why should any attorney do it? The records of the Franklin circuit court will furnish abundant evidence of the necessity for the enactment of such a statute. As I have indicated, claims of the state, asserted by suit, to which no answer controverting the allegations of the petitions were filed, have been adjusted at amounts largely less than the assessments, and judgments entered accordingly. They should be appealed. The court of appeals would instantly reverse them as erroneous, as there is an absence of pleadings or proof disputing the amount sued for.

Section 201 of the constitution reads as follows:

"No railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge or common carrier company shall consolidate its capital stock, franchises or property, or pool its earnings, in whole or in part, with any other railroad, telegraph, telephone, bridge or common carrier company, owning a parallel or competing line or structure, or acquired by purchase, lease or otherwise, any parallel or competing line or structure, or operate the same; nor shall any railroad company or other common carrier combine or make any contract with the owners of any vessel that leaves or makes port in this state, or with any common carrier by which combination or contract the earnings of one doing the carrying are to be shared by the other not doing the carrying."

Prior to November 3, 1893, there had been negotiations pending between the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. and the Chesapeake, Ohio, and Southwestern Railroad Co., looking toward the purchase by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. of the properties of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern.

As the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern main line was the only parallel and competing line with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. through the state of Kentucky from Louisville to Memphis, Tenn., and the other lines of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern were competing lines of the Louisville and Nashville railroad lines throughout their entire length, and as the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern system had been very largely built by subscription from the different counties and cities of Kentucky, expressly for the purpose of having a competing line with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., naturally this attempt to stifle competition demanded the attention of the commonwealth and its executive.

On December 11 the suit of the commonwealth against the railroad companies in the Louisville chancery court was begun. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., in its answer to that suit, filed December 20, 1893, stated that it had the right to make the purchase of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern lines, and admitted that it had become the owner or the holder of certain securities in the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Co., and alleged that "it is expected that proceedings in the federal court will be instituted for the foreclosure and enforcement of certain liens on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Co. When this shall be done then it expects to become a bidder at that sale, and if its bid shall be accepted by said court and the properties conveyed to it by order of said court it shall expect to operate the same, but not until then.

The petition of the commonwealth made the following allegation among others: "And the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. is about to acquire, by purchase, lease or otherwise, the said parallel and competing lines and structures, and is about to operate the same and to control the operation thereof."

This allegation was not denied in the answer of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.

On the 16th of December there was a meeting of the board of directors of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad, held in New York, and at that meeting the board directed judgments to be confessed in favor of C. P. Huntington for about 183,000 against the C., O. & S. W. On December 18, suit was formally filed by Huntington, in Memphis, Tenn., and the next day (December 19) judgment was confessed by the railroad company in Huntington's favor, and execution was issued from the Memphis court and a return of no property obtained and on that same day (December 19) a transcript of that judgment and return of no property was filed in the Graves circuit court of Kentucky, and again judgment was confessed, so as to make it a Kentucky judgment, and a return of no property was had, there on the same date.

On December 22 a bill was presented to Judge Lurton, at Nashville, asking the appointment of Gen. John Echols [illegible] Kentucky, and refused to make the [illegible] until they could be notified, and set the hearing of the motion at Clarksville, Tenn., for December 28. The attorneys for Kentucky appeared in Clarksville and presented a petition of intervention on behalf of the commonwealth, asking to be heard in the appointment of receiver.

Huntington and the C. O. and S. W. Co. were represented by Mr. Holmes Cummins, Gen. Echols and Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort. The L. and N. Co. was represented by Mr. Ed Baxter, at Nashville, Tenn. They claimed that the commonwealth had no right to a hearing in the matter, and should not be allowed to have any voice in the selection of a receiver. After very full argument the court decided that the state had the right to be heard, and allowed its attorneys to name a receiver in behalf of this commonwealth. The name of Mr. St. John Boyle was suggested, and he was appointed along with Gen. Echols.

The contention was that a railroad is a public highway belonging to the state; that the state intrusts the operation of this highway—the franchise to operate and take tolls upon it—to the corporation; that the corporation thus becomes the agent of the state. When this agent is to be removed, and another agent is to be appointed to operate this franchise of the state and the state's highway, that the state was a party interested and entitled to be heard. It was further contended that the state was entitled to be heard in any court of equity to prevent an act being done against public policy and in violation of the constitution and laws.

There was no way of preventing a receiver being appointed for these C., O. and S. W. properties, because they had made defaults of their indebtedness to such an extent that a receiver could undoubtedly be appointed on behalf of creditors, therefore, the only way to do was to see that the state had a representation in the receivership so as to prevent it from being used with a view to furthering the illegal purchase by the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

When the property comes to sale if the L. and N. undertakes to become a bidder there will be objections on behalf of the state, and efforts made to prevent the consummation of the purchase.

In the meanwhile the suit in the chancery court will proceed and evidence be taken to develop the facts, and injunction asked to restrain the further carrying out of the illegal deal.

It seems that, since action by the state in this matter, the attitude of the interested railroads is such as to indicate that they are ready to adjust themselves to any position necessary to accomplish these schemes and defeat the inhibitory provision of our constitution.

I beg to assure the people that nothing shall be left undone on my part to protect the integrity of our constitution, and that none of its provisions shall be surrendered or overruled by the judgment of the highest courts.

If this proposed scheme of consolidation of these railroad lines shall be accomplished [illegible] put unspeakable burdens on the people. The success of this deal will make a giant monopoly, which can handcuff the commerce of the state, and control by its political power the state government. Saving governors, United States senators and other officials the mere creatures of its selection. I propose to stand by the constitution.

The manifest tendency of the railroads is toward consolidation, the greater and more powerful lines absorbing the weaker ones. Already the railroad mileage of Kentucky is practically controlled by four corporations. Should the effort of the L. and N. to secure the C. O. and S. W. and branches succeed, almost two-thirds of the mileage will be in the hands of that great corporation. The people have vainly attempted to secure relief from railroad monopoly by subsidizing new lines, only to have them swallowed up by those with which they are built to compete. It will be a great disadvantage to our commerce to vest the railroad with plenary power in fixing freight and passenger rates. This has been done with success in other states, and without detriment to the railroad properties. Kentucky has been laggard in the procession. In inviting the attention of the general assembly to this subject I respectfully urge that at the present session the railroad commission shall be at least empowered to establish a maximum scale of rates upon coal, a most necessary commodity in every household. There is hardly a town in Kentucky that is more than one hundred miles from a coal mine. Nowhere in the commonwealth, so abundantly provided with this precious mineral, should coal sell for exceeding ten cents per bushel. A comparison of rates on coal as charged by the railroads in Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Iowa and Minnesota shows that the Kentucky rates are uniformly much higher than in any of the other states named.

I recommend the passage of an act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers in this state to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes, and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes.

The separate coach law became operative on the 3d of October last, and I am informed that it has been enforced without difficulty upon all save one or two railroad lines. I hope that the proper local authorities will see that this law is everywhere impartially executed.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 2, 1894.

POISON PLOT.

The Deadly Drug Put in the Fish—The Czar Partook, But Did Not Die.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Vienna to a news agency in this city says that Cracow (Poland) newspapers contain accounts of a recent abortive attempt to poison the czar.

According to the reports, on the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Imperial Order of St. George, a grand dinner was given to all those who had been awarded the decorations. The czar, as the head of the order, was present, and partook of the banquet.

The first course was but half consumed, and the czar ordered what was left to be sent to the Nicholas orphan asylum, where the children also ate of the food. Later in the evening the czar, the guests at the banquet and the orphans were all taken sick, and an investigation revealed the fact that the fish had been poisoned.

The sickness in the orphan asylum was officially attributed to cholera. The above story is very similar in many respects to a dispatch sent out from St. Petersburg December 17. This dispatch stated that forty persons who had attended the banquet had been made sick by eating of a pie made of tainted meat, and that fifteen of them had died. Their sickness, it was stated, resembled cholera.

To Adjourn the Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The News says that it is intended by the government that the house of commons shall adjourn on January 19 or 20 to reassemble on February 12 to consider the lords' amendment and then to prorogue parliament until about February 20, when the ordinary session opens.

GOV. BOIES has pardoned six saloon keepers at Cascade, Ia., who are in jail in default of $500 fine for selling liquor.

HOWLING MOBS.

Numerous Conflicts Between the Rioters and Police in Rome.

Hand-Bills Thrown From the Theater Galleries Inscribed: "Down With the People-Sweaters and Taxes!"—Manifesto Circulated in Modena.

ROME, Jan. 8.—A crowd of workmen Sunday night assembled in the Transtevere quarter and marched to the center of Rome, bearing two red flags and shouting: "Live Socialism. Live the Sicilian Martyrs."

The police were on guard at the passage of the Garibaldi bridge, and ordered the crowd to disperse, but the latter opened fire upon the police with revolvers, and during the riot which followed a policeman was stabbed with a dagger. Finally the police succeeded [illegible] the two red flags and [illegible].

The police seized about 1,000 letters at the house of Father Urse, cure of Santa Lucia. The police found that Urse was ignorant of the contents of the letters and merely acted as custodian in keeping them in his house. He was arrested, but later was released. Many of these letters were in cipher from Cipriani.

Hand-bills Saturday evening were thrown from the galleries of the theaters inscribed: "Down with the people-sweaters and taxes!" "Live the Sicilian martyrs!" Several of the anarchists who threw these hand-bills were arrested.

A mob Sunday evening attacked and disarmed a corporal refusing to join in their seditious cries, and afterward brutally beat with cudgels some gendarmes who intervened. A sharp conflict followed between the police and the rioters, ending in the dispersal of the mob. Four arrests were made during the struggle and two gendarmes were injured.

A manifesto signed by several socialist deputies has been circulated at Modena. It says that the deputies are going to Sicily in order to force the government to take proper and beneficent measures to restore peace.

In the meantime the manifesto continues, the socialist deputies call upon the people to organize popular meetings throughout Italy in order to protest against the "designed violence of the government and to check the vain resistance of our oppressed brothers," and exhorting them to harbor their strength for future needs.

A dispatch from Palermo, received Sunday that Gen. Morradi Lavrina, the military commander there, who is charged with the suppression of the disturbances in Sicily, has issued a proclamation to the Sicilians declaring his earnest desire to reassure the peaceful majority of the population, and intimating that he is preparing to strike a speedy and decisive blow at the few agitators who are disturbing the peace.

The general also appeals for the aid of all good citizens in [illegible] Palermo grants the banking establishments a moratorium of two months.

WARRANTS.

Absentees From the House Must Appear or Be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—This will evidently be a most interesting week in the house. Speaker Crisp and the democratic majority have resorted to the extreme measure of ordering the arrest of absent members of the house, wherever they may be found in the United States.

Sergeant-at-Arms Snow has appointed a number of deputies and issued the necessary warrants for the absentees. These will be served under the direction of his chief deputy, Col. Isaac R. Hill.

The issuing of these warrants, and the journeys of the deputies to serve them, will probably be anticipated by the speedy return Monday morning of some of the absent democrats. Their presence on the floor of the house, however, does not necessarily mean that they will vote to make quorum. During four consecutive days last week it was demonstrated that the failure to produce a quorum in the house is entirely due, not to republican filibustering, but to the dissensions of the democrats themselves. There was no difficulty at any time when a call of the house was ordered, under which every member present is compelled to answer to his name, in developing a quorum. The attendance at these times was shown to be not far below 250. A quorum of the house is 179. But as soon as roll call began enough democrats would refuse to vote to cause the quorum to disappear.

Train Held Up.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—A passenger train on the Mississippi Valley road was held up at Vicksburg early Sunday morning by three masked men. The robbers were forcing the express messenger to open the safe when they were frightened away. A sheriff's posse is in pursuit, but up to a late hour Sunday night nothing had been heard from it.

Attacked By a Hog.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 8.—Jacob Greffmiller, a farmer, was attacked by a vicious hog and badly injured. The animal lacerated his limbs in a fearful manner, and he was only saved from death by his son, who knocked the hog in the head with a wagon-wheel spoke.

Storms in the Adriatic.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the News from Vienna says: Terrible storms are raging in the Adriatic. Many merchant ships have been damaged. Several warships which left Pola on January 1 are in a bad plight. The frigate Radetzky has been badly damaged.

Midway Egyptian Almost Frozen.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—Christopher Zuchich, an Egyptian who played an engagement in Midway plaisance, was picked up on the street Sunday nearly frozen.

American Girl's Husband.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. C. E. Gifford, of the royal navy, who was made commander of the Bath in the New Year's distribution of honors, is the husband of a Chicago woman, formerly Miss Effie Neap.

Desperado T. J. Smith Sentenced.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Jan. 8.—T. J. Smith, ringleader during the French-Everson feud, was given a life sentence. The case was brought on a change of venue from Perry county. Smith is said to have killed a number of men. This winds up that terrible history.

WHITE CITY.

The Fire King Lays His Hands on What Is Left—Peristyle, Casino, Music Hall and Manufacturers' Buildings Go.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The fire king Monday night laid his hand on the White City, the most beautiful work of man, with the intent of reducing it to ashes. The peristyle, casino, music hall and the great manufacturers' and liberal arts buildings have fallen a prey to the fierce flames, pushed onward in their course by rough winds from Lake Michigan. The fire broke out in the casino at the south end of the peristyle, and it was consumed almost before the fire department realized that it had a big fire to fight. Northward on the Grecian peristyle the flames crawled, and no check was made until half of it had been consumed. Sparks were being carried everywhere by the wind. Five times the fire broke out in Agricultural building, and [illegible] for additional engines. The distance is long, and they were slow in arriving.

At the time the flames were fiercest in the Casino building, there were a number of firemen on the roof, when a portion of it gave way, throwing them to the ground. Wm. Mackie, of engine No. 62, was thrown from a ladder and had his head crushed. He was removed to St. Luke's hospital, where he died shortly after arrival. Four other firemen were also injured and removed to the hospital, but it is thought their wounds are not serious.

It was thought at 9 o'clock that the flames were under control. This, however, proved to be a mistake. The wind blew more fiercely than ever, and flames were carried along the remaining portion of the peristyle north, devouring that beautiful piece of architecture, music hall. From these they spread to the great manufacturers' and liberal arts building, in which there was hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of exhibits, awaiting transportation or the whims of the customs officials. This building and its contents were destroyed, but, fortunately, the flames were here checked.

The report of the fire spread quickly through the city, and caused the wildest excitement and regret. Every transportation line leading to Jackson park was crowded with people, attracted by the great glare of red light.

At 1:30 Tuesday morning the fire was still burning on the roof of the manufacturers' building, and was not under full control as previously stated. Firemen were directing their efforts to saving exhibits. A number of tramps have been sleeping in the Casino since the grounds have been thrown open. They have been driven out a number of times, and it is thought they may have caused the fire. There was no fire about the building and nothing to start a fire without human aid.

The loss will amount to $5,000,000, based, however, on the cost of the buildings.

At 3 o'clock Tuesday morning the fire was under control, burning only a little on the roof.

THE RED FLAG.

It Is Indirectly Displayed by Cleveland's Unemployed.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9.—A meeting of about 4,000 unemployed took place in the public square Monday and was addressed by men in several languages. Resolutions were adopted demanding the unrestricted free coinage of gold and silver, and the immediate issue of $500,000,000 to stop the ruinous fall in prices.

During the speaking Primrose & West's band came onto the square with a red flag. In a minute the speaker was deserted, and the crowd made a mad rush for the musicians, who fled to the Lyceum theater and hid, fearing mob violence. When the march was resumed a crowd of four or five thousand followed as long as the red flag waved.

Fighting and Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Monday night's Star printed the following in double-leads: It is stated on what appears to be excellent authority that the dispatches brought from Hawaii by the Corwin disclose that American troops were landed and that there was fighting and bloodshed.

Escaped Convict Kills His Wife.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 9.—Pomeroy Ashton Monday shot and killed his wife, through jealousy. Ashton recently broke out of the penitentiary in Alabama, flagged a train and made the engineer take him to the northern end of his run. He is now hiding in the woods.

Rather Die Than Be Poor.

LANCASTER, Ky., Jan. 9.—J. W. Harvey, a young farmer living eight miles from here, stabbed himself in the heart with a knife in his bedroom. He left a note stating that his money was all gone and life was miserable. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Rich Gold Strike in Texas.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 9.—Another rich gold strike is reported in the Black mountains north of El Paso. The vein shows five feet of solid ore, which is thick with gold. El Paso has the gold craze and many are leaving for the gold fields.

Painter Will be Hanged.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—Gov. Altgeld refuses to interfere in the case of George Painter, under sentence of death for the murder of Alice Painter in this city. Painter will be hanged Friday.

Riot in a Jail.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 9.—There was a riot at the county jail among the prisoners, who claimed that the jailer does not give them enough to eat. They pulled off the cell doors, broke up furniture and pelted the warden's family with coal. Police, armed with Winchesters, soon subdued them.

Kansas May Lose Mrs. Lease.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 9.—It is stated here on good authority that Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas, will remove to this city and assume the editorship of a populist journal.

The Nerve of Him.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Jackson C. Chick, the newspaper man who wanted George J. Gould to give him $100,000 with which he proposed to start a magazine and make Mrs. George Gould editress, was Monday committed to the insane asylum at Flatbush.

Many Factories Shutting Down.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Manufactories are shutting down every day in this city. There are twelve hundred more idle men this week than there were last. The situation is becoming serious.

MYSTERY

Seals the Lips of the Cutter Corwin's Captain.

As a Usual Thing Naval Officers Connected With the Revenue Service Freely Impart Information—A Suspicion That War Has Begun in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Newspaper men are [illegible] because of the treatment they received at the hands of Capt. Munger, of the revenue cutter Corwin. Especially [illegible] the revenue officer disgusted the newspaper men by his churlishness. As a rule navy men and officers connected with the revenue service cheerfully impart information not in conflict with naval etiquette to newspaper men.

The reason for Munger's action in refusing to allow any communication with the vessel is probably chagrin at [illegible] the Corwin for Honolulu from here was announced in the newspapers two days before she sailed. Munger made strenuous efforts to conceal the fact that he was going to Honolulu, and even after the newspapers had published the news, he emphatically denied that Honolulu was his destination.

It is believed here that the Corwin brought the answer of the provisional government to Minister Willis' demand for surrender. That reply is undoubtedly in the hands of the state department at Washington, and from the present indications Washington will have to be looked to for news.

Hawaiian Consul Wilder expressed the belief that the Corwin had his government's answer, and when asked what he thought that answer was said: "I think that the provisional government has informed Minister Willis that it considers the Hawaiian question in the hands of congress, and will submit, if they submit at all, only to the dictates of that body."

There is great activity at the navy-yard at Mare Island, and suspicion is excited that there is fighting going on in Hawaii and that United States war vessels will quickly start for the scene of action.

A GOLD BRICK.

A Laborer's Mysterious Find Sets U. S. Secret Service Men at Work.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 8.—The local police are mystified over finding a gold brick in the suburbs of the city. Two weeks ago Conrad Johnson, a laborer, was digging in his yard, when he struck what he thought was a large, oblong piece of brass, and with it a bottle of gold paint.

At a brass foundry he was told that the metal was worth more than brass, and a few days later a peddler offered him $500 for it. Then he took it to a local jewelry house, where he was told that the metal was six carats gold and worth about $1,500. John kept the brick, but informed the police of his find, and United States secret service officers are now working on the case. They believe the find is part of the outfit of a gold brick swindling gang who were unable to [illegible].

A Queer Move.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The through freight trains on the Ohio River railroad, both from here to Wheeling and from here to Huntington, were taken off Friday night. The move created quite a stir among the employes. The officials say it is made on account of slack business, but the men say that there is plenty of business and that it is utterly impossible for the locals to handle all the business. They think that the company takes this action temporarily to get rid of some employes who talked too much about the time the recent cut went into effect.

No Gambling in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—About all the gambling houses in Chicago were closed Sunday night, and the "element" can not for the life of them see what has got into the man they elected mayor. The order went out Saturday afternoon and Sunday night few were doing business. Only those run by aldermen or by men having influence were slow in closing.

Father Kills His Son.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 8.—Clark Burr, a wealthy farmer shot and killed his 17-year-old son Sunday afternoon. The latter was trying to pull a revolver to shoot his father. The shooting was with an old-fashioned shotgun. The boy's head was blown off. The trouble grew out of a discussion about young Burr taking music lessons.

A Remarkable Child.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 8.—Gurley, in Point Rock Valley, in Northern Alabama, has a prodigy in the shape of a nine-year-old child, Lizzie Beale, whose parents are among the best people in Jackson county. She weighs 192 pounds and lifts with ease an anvil weighing 225 pounds. She has long, beautiful hair and regular features.

A Heartless Fake.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 8.—Investigation proves that the story published in a Cincinnati evening paper regarding the robbery of the grave of Capt. Peter Fadlly near the mouth of the Little Kanawha, is a heartless fake.

Dempsey Believes in Corbett.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Jack Dempsey says Corbett will win from Mitchell in the big mill. He thinks Corbett much the cleverer boxer, and game.

Fire in Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The Albany theater, a five-story building covering half an entire block and adjoining the city building, caught fire Saturday morning and was a mass of flames. It will probably prove a total loss. The lower floor is occupied by the large grocery store of Drislane & Co.

Indianapolis National Dividend.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The controller of the currency Saturday declared a first dividend of 33 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Indianapolis National bank, of Indianapolis, Ind., on claims proved, amounting to $981,758.

A Fated Family.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 8.—John Doulin, a Nickel Plate passenger conductor, died Saturday night on an operating table at St. Vincent's hospital, as an anesthetic was being administered to him. Doulin's family has been singularly unfortunate. His father and brother, both conductors, were killed by the same engine. His wife was a victim in the wreck on the Nickel Plate bridge, and was thrown with her babe in her arms down the chasm, lodging in the telegraph wires. The mother was killed, but the child was taken out of the wires alive.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal Wednesday Senator Blackburn (Ky.) presented the credentials of Senator Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, and the oath of office was administered to the new senator. Senator Frye (Me.) presented a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the senate during the investigation of the committee on foreign relations of the relations with Hawaii, there should be no interference on the part of the United States in that country. Senator Hill presented a bill limiting the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several states and with foreign countries.

HOUSE.—Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.), chairman of the foreign affairs committee, offered a resolution setting apart next Friday and Saturday for the consideration of the Hawaiian report. After some discussion a vote was demanded on the question of consideration, raised by Mr. McMillin. A rising vote resulted. Yeas 97, nays 120. Mr. Boutelle demanded tellers, pending which Mr. McCreary demanded the yeas and nays. The latter motion was agreed to, and the clerk had the roll called. The yea and nay vote on considering the Boutelle resolution resulted: Yeas 8, nays 136, showing that filibustering had begun. Mr. Boutelle made the point of no quorum, and Mr. McMillin moved a call of the house. This was ordered. The call of the house disclosed the presence of 201 members, more than a quorum, but the latter disagreed again when it came to the voting point, and the house at 2 p. m. adjourned without taking up the tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—SENATE.—The session of the senate Thursday was significant in two respects. Senator Hoar, of the republican side, introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for his authority for the payment of Special Commissioner Blount for his Hawaiian services, and Senator Gray, of the democratic side, served notice that on Tuesday next the democrats would insist upon taking up the federal election bill and continuing with its consideration until the measure should be finally disposed of. After a brief executive session, the senate at 1:30 adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE.—The democrats Thursday suffered a repetition of their experience of Wednesday. Again they were unable to produce a democratic quorum, which the republicans insisted they should have before the tariff debate could proceed. The high-water mark Thursday was 151 democrats, twelve more than Wednesday, but twenty-nine less than the requisite number. It was claimed by the democratic whip that over 180 democrats were in the city, and that some of those who did not appear Thursday are lukewarm in their support of the Wilson bill or openly fighting some of its features, and have deliberately decided to offer no aid toward getting the bill before the house.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Again Friday was a day lost because of the inability to secure a quorum. On Wednesday telegrams were sent out to the absentees urging them to attend, and yet Friday those messages had not been productive of a quorum. Mr. Boutelle, when the house opened, endeavored to get his privileged motion up, but the speaker recognized Gen. Catchings, who, as a member of the committee on rules, desired to report from that committee a rule assigning time for the tariff bill. When Gen. Catchings secured the report of his rule, the motion for the previous question being made, the republicans and populists refrained from voting, and the result was nearly four hours of almost uninterrupted roll calls and calls of the house without the production of a quorum. There were enough democrats in town and at the capital to have made a quorum had they all voted, but some fifteen or twenty democrats who oppose the tariff bill as reported, and who are opposed to the proposed income tax addition, did not vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—On the basis of the cable from Auckland, Mr. Hitt introduced the following resolution in the house Saturday morning: "Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate to the house [illegible] message of December 18, 1893, or not transmitted therewith and now in his possession touching recent reported events in the Hawaiian islands, any attempt to overturn the republican government thereof, and erect a monarchy in its stead, and especially whether any representative officer, vessel or armed forces of the United States took part in such attempts to subvert a friendly government, and, if so, by whose orders they acted."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—SENATE.—Senator Sherman laid before the senate Monday petitions signed by workingmen of Akron, Urbana, Carding on, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Adams county, O., and Anderson and Montgomery counties, Ind., protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill. Senator Sherman has also introduced bill "securing the right of soldiers of the Union, their heirs and legal representatives, and to remedy certain wrongs in pension matters," which practically declares pensions to be vested rights. The name of Judge Hornblower, of New York, was adversely acted upon for the vacancy on the supreme bench by the judiciary committee of the senate Monday morning and its action was reported to the senate in executive session Monday afternoon.

HOUSE—A quorum Monday put in an appearance in the heretofore dead-locked lower branch. Twenty or more members came as the prisoners of the sergeant-at-arms. It was shortly before 4 o'clock Monday afternoon when Mr. Wilson began his speech in support of his tariff bill. His discourse occupied nearly two hours and received the closest attention from both sides of the house, as well as from crowded galleries. From now on the house will stick to the tariff debate until the end comes.

VILLARD'S METHODS.

Alleged Swindle of Ten Millions of Union Pacific Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—It is stated on good authority that the unexpected departure of Henry Villard for abroad, and the subsequent announcement that he did not intend to return to this country, resulted from his knowledge of the fact that civil proceedings which might thereafter develop into a criminal direction were about to be instituted against him and others in the United States courts.

There are those who know that say that Villard's connection with the Northern Pacific has netted him not less than $10,000,000 at the expense of the stock and bondholders, and that, when the story comes to be told in its entirety, it will eclipse in audacity the greatest piece of jugglery in the history of any American road. Report has it that criminal proceedings against several of those implicated in the unloading upon the Northern Pacific of railroads constructed simply for unloading purposes may be taken before the present civil proceedings have reached a decision.

The Bridge Co. Guilty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—The coroner's jury in the inquest over the men who met their death on the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge, on December 15, rendered a verdict at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, finding that the Phœnix Bridge Co., under whose supervision it was being erected, had been guilty of negligence in protecting the lives of its employes.

Abbott Won.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9.—Stanton Abbott, champion light-weight of England, defeated Jack Falvey, of Newport, R. I., in fifteen rounds, at the Metropole club Monday night.

Capt. Leathers' Son-in-Law Suicides.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Mr. George Winchester suicided dramatically Saturday morning in front of the residence of Capt. T. P. Leathers, the famous steamboatman and captain of the Natchez, one of the boats in the historic race to St. Louis many years ago. Mr. Winchester is a son-in-law of Capt. Leathers, having married Miss Courtney Leathers, who stood high in social circles and who was once queen of the carnival. At an early hour Saturday Winchester walked up to the entrance of Capt. Leathers' residence on Carondelet street and, putting a pistol to his head, blew his brains out.

SELLING OUT AT COST!

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

☛ I will sell all **WINTER GOODS** at **ACTUAL COST** for **CASH**. Overcoats, Heavy Clothing, Blankets, Shawls, Wool Dress Goods, Bed Comforts, Flannels, Pants Goods, Linseys, Heavy Boots and Shoes, Ladies Wool Skirts, &c. Now is the time to get what you want at the **LOWEST PRICES** ever paid in this country. Come and See!

H. BUCHANAN.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

HICKMAN, KY.,

FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1894.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce A. L. BINFORD as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk for Fulton county, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce A. E. BREVARD as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk for Fulton county, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce W. P. TAYLOR as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk for Fulton county, at the ensuing November election.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce JOSHUA NAYLOR as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge of Fulton county at the ensuing November election.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE L. CARPENTER as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailer of Fulton county, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce W. F. BLAKEMORE as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Fulton county, at the ensuing November election.

Affairs in Hawaii.

The situation of affairs at Hawaii has again become the leading topic at Washington. The administration is keeping very close-mouthed regarding its future policy and what it expects of Mr. Willis. The general belief, however, is that after Mr. Willis had served notice on the Provisional Government of the attitude of the administration, nothing more was to be done by him until further advised from Washington. As it is reasonably certain that the Provisional Government will not give up without a struggle, there is nothing left for Mr. Willis to do but report the ... of State, and there is nothing left for the administration to do but to make such suggestions as it may deem proper to Congress.

A NOVEL CHARITY PLAN.

Don Gilberto, a saloon keeper of Paducah, has proposed a plan to the saloon-keepers of Paducah and the country at large which bears not only the elements of novelty but also of practical charity.

His plan is that each saloon-keeper procure a large jug with slot in it, and beginning with the first day of January, 1894, for every keg of beer bought to drop a dime in the jug.

"It is customary all over this entire country," says Don Gilberto, "when we purchase a keg of beer for the agent to ask us, 'take something ?' and of course that means a drink. Let one and all of us say to him: 'Give us a dime!' and put it in this jug. That will enable us for every purchase of a keg of beer to drop a dime in the jug. Directly the beer men will be the parties who make this donation, and it will keep men sober behind the bar. There are sixty saloons in Paducah who average in each saloon the year round two kegs of beer per day. That will be twenty cents per day in each jug, making a total of $12 per day. We have 313 working days per year, which will give at the close of the year 1894, a grand total of $3,756. which we can donate to the poor to be used to the best advantage, regardless of creed or color. Remember this will not be alone in our city, but I want every newspaper to do a kindness to the poor by copying this plan, not only once but several times. Every hamlet, every village, every town, every city, that handles malt liquors should do likewise, and it will run into millions in large cities. It will clothe, feed and give warmth to many thousands of the poverty-stricken in a very simple manner.

THE Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have agreed upon a tax of 2 per cent. on incomes over $4,000, an increase of the whiskey tax from 90 cents to $1.00 a gallon and a tax of 2 cents per pack on playing cards. This solution of the problem of raising the revenue taken off the necessaries of life, will give general satisfaction to the party and the people.

GOV. FISHBACK, of Arkansas, has written an open letter to President Cleveland, calling his attention to the position of the Indian Territory as an asylum for criminals and a constant menace to adjacent states. The governor suggests that the time has come when the United States should cast sentiment aside and by exercising its right of eminent domain establish a responsible government instead of "the farces of government which now exist in the Territory."

Gov. Brown's Message.

The following are the principal topics discussed by Gov. Brown in his message to the Legislature:

He commends the sixty-day limit, and says the circumstances must be extraordinary to induce him to exercise his power of prolonging the present session.

The work of the inspector in supervising public accounts, of the Secretary of State regarding new corporation laws, and of the adjutant-general is complimented.

He calls attention to the imperative necessity of enlarging one or more of the insane asylums, and recommends the Central asylum as the proper one. He is of the opinion that there will be a large balance in the treasury on June 30 next and recommends a reduction of the tax rate.

He opposes usual appropriations for public improvements until times are better, and thinks the people should first consent at the polls to such extra burdens.

He recommends a supervisor of public printing and supplies.

He says the present management of the penitentiary is loose, not because of any incapacity of the wardens, but on account of the existing law. He recommends the establishment of a board consisting of three persons to have control of the prisons.

The Governor devotes more attention to railroad consolidations than to any other subject, explaining in detail the steps taken to prevent the L. & N. and the C. O & S. W. deal.

He says he will fight the consolidation to the last ditch. He favors conferring on railroad commissioners plenty of power in fixing freight and passenger rates. This, he says, has been done by other States and the tendency towards the absorption of competing lines into great systems makes it necessary.

He urges particularly a law giving the railroad commissioners power to fix freights on coal, and points to Cincinnati's advantage ... coal fields.

He recommends the enactment of a charter for second-class cities, a law regulating voluntary assignments, revision of the laws on the charitable institutions, and urges the importance of considering the need of a house of reform.

He compliments the World's Fair board and thanks the Court of Appeals for its lottery decision.

The Value of Advertising.

It is conceded that to succeed in business now-a-days the merchant or manufacturer must advertise. A dealer may have a fine stock of goods and willing to sell them at a great bargain but what signifies all that, if the public dont know it, and how shall the public know except the dealer advertises these facts?

There is to day in this country no successful business enterprise that does not owe its success largely to advertising. To attract the outside buyer and to have him bring in money with which to secure the bargains offered the dealer must advertise.

"It has now been shown that the memory of our people is too short, and competition too sharp; to conduct a successful business by letting it run itself. In sharp contrast to this let-alone policy and its results, attention may be called to the fact, well known among advertisers, that certain other houses who have pushed their business vigorously have had a prosperous season. Those whom the panic did not deter have made money. They are now reaping the reward of their courage, while those who falter have a vacuum to look back upon which can never be filled, and the necessity for steady work, if they hope to restore their business to its old position." If prices are low now and may possibly decline still more, the shrewd merchant will work them off as soon as possible.

STATE FINANCES.

The state finances have been materially increased from the effects of the new revenue law. The provision requiring all property to bear its equal burdens of taxation lost to the State through bankenhout $111,000, but while this occurred the receipts from license tax has increased $100,000. The tax from franchises will amount to $70,000—from ten to fifteen thousand of which is in litigation. From the organization of corporations and foreign building associations the state has received about $10,000. The new law will produce a very large amount of money in the state treasury over former years, and so far there need be no alarm for any deficiency as occurred in former years.

SENATOR WM. LINDSAY was renominated for U. S. Senator by the Democratic Legislative caucus at Frankfort, Friday night last, by acclamation.

A Good Sign.

The directors of the Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on their capital stock of a half million dollars. This dividend is payable on demand from the actual earnings of the company, and no money was borrowed to pay it. A similar dividend was paid last July.

The American is pleased to note this evidence of prosperity in one of the most important industrial institutions in the South. This concern enjoys a national reputation, and has proven of great benefit to Nashville. It employs hundreds of operatives, and in financial solidity is unexcelled. The management has been notably wise and progressive, and its affairs have been handled with skill and success. The fine business and prospects of this popular company are of happy omen from a public standpoint; and the American is gratified to see in its stability evidence of the advantages which Nashville offers for manufactures.—American.

Baptist Preacher Got a Pounding.

On Friday night last the good people at the Baptist Church gave their pastor a pounding, as a result of his conduct, and the good things are too numerous to mention, but they were nice and appreciated The Methodists were determined it should not be a "close communion" affair, so Bro. Waters, the Methodist preacher, having forgotten Baptists had been eating chickens a long time, brought the old white hen along, and Bro. Stephens came in with a nice ham.

Now, if you good people think you can spite a preacher by such a pounding as that, you can just try it again.

Respectfully, W. D. NOWLIN.

ABOUT a year ago I took a violent attack of la grippe. I coughed day and night for about six weeks; my wife then suggested that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. At first I could see no difference, but still kept taking it, and soon found that it was what I needed. If I got no relief from one dose I took another, and it was only a few days until I was free from the cough. I think people in general ought to know the value of this remedy, and I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have received from it. Madison Mustard, Otway, Ohio. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by T. T. Swayne, Druggist.

FIRE broke out in Music Hall, on the World's Fair grounds at 6:30 o'clock Monday evening last and destroyed the Hall, the Casino, and the famous Peristyle. The ... badly damaged and many of the foreign exhibits were entirely destroyed. The loss will foot up into the millions.

COLLECTOR POWERS recently received orders from the department at Washington to have all the Chinese in the district registered again and photographed. He issued orders to this effect to his division deputy, but so far they have failed to report the existence of a single Celestial in the thirty nine counties composing the second collection district of Kentucky. As the Chinese rarely locate in small towns, it is doubtful if there is one in this end of the State.

—All signs fail in a winter like this. The predictions of most weather profits are wrong oftener than they are right. If, in the multitudinous changes that take place in a month, the great prognosticator strikes it right once when some unusual commotion occurs, or indeed, if he strikes within a day or so, the cry goes up, 'There I told you so! Hicks hit it right that time," when there may have been twenty-nine other days on which he missed entirely. Last month we saved up the predictions of Mr. Hicks and while they were vague, far reaching, and wholly indefinite as to time, place, and nature of the weather to occur, it was seldom that he hit "within a mile of the mark."

A PROMINENT business man of St. Louis applied for a $10,000 life insurance policy. The medical examiner went all over him. He was what is called a gilt-edge risk. He was in perfect health. He was then asked whether he ever drew a pension. He got red hot in the face and stammered, but admitted that he was now drawing a pension of $12 a month. He admitted that he had never been injured or suffered in any way, but he had made out some sort of a case of nervous shock or general deterioration at the suggestion of a pension agent and because "they all do it." The company refused the risk on moral grounds. This test now appears on the blanks of several life insurance companies.

—The grand jury of Ballard county, in session at Wickliffe last week, found indictments against Wm. O'Brion, James E. Brackenridge and William Brown for stealing an Illinois Central train at Bardwell and robbing an American express car attached to it at the Mayfield creek bridge, on the morning of November 11. The grand jury also found indictments against O'Brion and Breckinridge for holding up and robbing the train on the Mobile and Ohio at Laketon, Ky., on July 17 inst. The detectives in working up evidence against them in the Mayfield creek robbery somewhat unexpectedly discovered enough other evidence to secure their indictment for the Laketon affair also, and express the belief that they will be convicted of both robberies.

—This has been as open a winter as the oldest inhabitant can recall. Last year at this time the earth was covered with snow and frozen deep and ice was to be found on all hands, the rivers running full.

—The prospect for a wheat crop throughout the state this year is as fine as perhaps was ever known. The acreage and the plant has managed to get a good start. The farmers expect to reap a splendid crop next summer unless some unforseen casualty comes.

☛ The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the oldest, largest and best Company in the United States. The Company is now issuing to the insuring public a policy comprising advantages never before offered. For full information about these policies, call on E. R. ELLISON, agent.

—Farmers throughout the State are delighted with the new law which prohibits sportsmen from shooting on their lands without having first obtained permission. Heretofore farmers had to post their lands in order to keep hunters off, but now it is different. Hunters had better be careful, or they might get themselves indicted for trespassing on lands not their own.

—The outlook indicates the burglars are going to do a thrifty and energetic business this winter. In the large cities, and even in a good many smaller ones, and in the rural districts the burglar is usually active and aggressive. He is willing and ready to use his knife and gun on the slightest pretext. They mean business and go in for their boodle or blood, and often get both.—Falmouth Guide.

—A Ballard county farmer in going through his field recently saw some dazzling object lying on the ground on which the sunlight flashed, reflecting a brilliant hue. He stopped and picked it up and found it was a piece of golden metal ... and a half inches in length and an inch in diameter. He thinks it is gold and will have it investigated by experts. If it proves to be gold the discovery will be a valuable one.

—Cairo has the "Little Georgia Magnet" in the person of Mrs. Anna May Abbott, who performs identically the same feats as were given in this city recently by "Rose Arthur, the California Magnet," better known to our people as Mrs. Mattie Hoshn, a former resident of this city. It is astonishing with what ease these little women perform these wonderful feats, but then we have a number of persons in town who propose to know just how it is done.

—It appears from a report from the Auditor's office of fees paid to commonwealth attorneys under the new law that several of them in the state are making the office pay very well. Our attorney, Mr. Shelbourne, received $2,149 for his first years work, in fees alone, which when you add $500 salary paid by the state, makes his salary $140 greater than the old salary of $2500. Some of the prosecutors get small fees, one going as low as $532. In the Louisville district the fees amount to $3,632 —Clinton Democrat.

Have you tried Plantation Liver Pills for habitual constipation? They are perfectly delightful and a sure cure. Price 25c. Sold by
Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky
T. T. Swayne. " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard, Jordan, Ky.

—The Kentucky Old Fellows have a plan on foot for the establishment of an orphan asylum. It will be built by the various lodges of the state. The plan has not yet developed sufficiently to determine where the asylum will be located. This depends largely upon circumstances. The lodge making the largest donation will stand the best show of securing the asylum. Aeolian lodge, at Bowling Green, has called a meeting for the consideration of this matter, and will make an effort to secure the worthy institution for the Park City.

—At the recent meeting of the School Superintendents in Louisville, the new school law was declared to be a vast improvement on the old, wanting only a few amendments to perfect it; suggested that Superintendents salaries should be governed by a minimum of 10 cents a pupil, in no case to exceed $1,500 or to be less than $500; that county institutes should not last less than five days; county certificates should be valid only in the county in which they are issued; that third-class certificates should not be issued twice to the same person; the holders of such certificates should not be allowed to teach a school for more than 60 pupils and second-class a greater number than 80, and that a training school should be organized for teachers, all of which they ask the Legislature to give them.

EXPERIENCE,

Which is, after all is said and done, the best school for customers as well as merchants, has proven beyond the possibility of a doubt that the

Cash System

—IS THE—

BEST

for both merchants and consumers. And the present depression in trade, and

Revolution in Prices

confirms this truth. The sagacious merchant well knows that a general reduction in prices is inevitable, and that with cash money he can command such advantages as will be greatly to the profit of his customers. Any sensible customer knows this. For these reasons I have determined to do

No More Credit Business After Jan. 1st, 1894.

I sincerely thank the many friends who for so many years have so liberally given my house their patronage, and in declining to credit any of these old customers it is not for lack of confidence or friendship in and for them, but purely for business reasons, namely—that I can thereby make such LOW PRICES as will justify them in even making some sacrifices to get the cash to buy with. I am satisfied that a majority of my old customers will appreciate the truth, and admit the business reasons here presented. I don't think it wise or courteous to keep a

Credit Counter

—AND A—

Cash Counter,

for the contrast would be so striking that it would be discouraging to the good credit customers.

ONE AND ALL will understand that I mean what I say in announcing the adoption of the CASH SYSTEM. I ask one all to test prices.

H. C. AMBERG.

M. B. Shaw,

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, SADDLERY, HARNESS, ETC.

CLINTON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE!

☛ Highest Market Price will be Paid for Beef Cattle. ☚

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

Hickman, Ky.

CAPITAL STOCK $50,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. BUCHANAN, J. J. C. BONDURANT, R. L. ALEXANDER, J. A. THOMPSON, E. CASE, Judge C. L. RANDLE, J. N. BEADLES, Jr.

OFFICERS

H. BUCHANAN, President; J. J. C. BONDURANT, Vice-President; R. L. ALEXANDER, Cashier; J. N. BEADLES, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

HICKMAN WAGON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

HICKMAN WAGON,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

R. B. BREVARD,

"OLD RELIABLE!"

Keeps a Splendid Stock of the very best makes of all kinds of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, &c.

which are offered at ONE PRICE, and that the very lowest the market justifies.

All goods guaranteed to be as represented

Roofing a Specialty!

CHAS. BALTZER, Pres't. JOHN W. COWGILL, V. Pres't. H. L. JOHNSON, Cashier.

HICKMAN BANK,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Established in 1886.

Paid Up Capital $40,000.00.

Solicits your business. We offer the most Liberal Accommodations to our Customers Consistent with Established Banking Principles.

DIRECTOR

C. BALTZER, R. T. TYLER, J. W. POWELL, R. B. BREVARD, A. A. FARIS, W. A. SHUCK, J. W. COWGILL.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,

HICKMAN, KY.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

The St. Louis Republic Free!

TWICE-A-WEEK—16 PAGES EVERY WEEK!

A Great Semi-Weekly, Only $1 a Year.

Any reader of the Courier can get The Twice-a-Week Republic free by sending in three new yearly subscribers to The Republic with $3.00.

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Sample copies of The Republic will be sent any one upon receipt of a postal card request. Address all orders. THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

A. W. LINDSAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
HICKMAN, KY.
Office with R. S. Murrell

DR. S. K. DAVIDSON,
Dentist.
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY
Office over Cowgill & Cowgill's Drug Store.

Killing Time is Now Here!

AND FOR

Lard Stands,
Lard Kettles,
Sausage Mills,
Butcher Knives,
Skinning Knives,
Sticking Knives, Salt, &c., go to

W. S. ELLISON,

The Cash Dealer.

READ! READ! READ!

Arbitrator Flour, best on earth, $4.00 Bbl.

Dinner Sets, any number of Pieces,
China Fruit and Salad Sets.
Mustache Cups, China Cups,
Saucers and Plates, Individual Creams,
10 and 12 piece Chamber Sets,
Decorated Ewers and Basins
4 Piece Table Sets, Wine and Water Sets.

3 lbs. Best Stick Candy, . . . 25c
3 lbs. Fancy Mixed Candy, . . . 25c
Choice Florida Oranges 25c per Dozen.

Alfred McDaniel.

Railroad Time Table.

N., C. & St. L. R. R.

LEAVES	ARRIVES
Train No. 53, 12.30 [illegible]	Train No. 51, 2 10 p. m.
Train No. 54, [illegible]	Train No. 54, [illegible]

This road makes close connection with the L. & N. at McKenzie going north, and with the N. N. & M. V. at Paducah Junction going north and the Newbern accommodation going south.

WILSON'S BOOK STORE.

Notice of Removal, and Announcements for 1894.

We have removed our entire stock of Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Musical Goods, etc, from the old Press Building to Cole's Corner. With a larger room for display we have increased our stock and lowered prices.

Finding **Cash Sales** more profitable and pleasant to both buyer and seller, we have adopted the **Cash System.** No accounts will be allowed after this date, and all accounts now on our books must be settled at once. Heartily thanking our friends for their cordial support in the past, we solicit a continuance of their trade and good will in our new venture.

Yours, anxious to please,
D. E. WILSON & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Circuit court will convene next Monday.

☞ Ladies Arctics 80c at BALTZER & SHAW'S.

—How many times have you "resoluted" this year.

—One dollar in circulation is worth two in a vault.

☞ One day Nickel Alarm Clock at Berry's for $1.00.

—The Board of County Supervisors was in session last week.

—The steamer War Eagle was sold at Cairo last week for $980.

—Our terms for announcements for county candidates are $5 in advance.

—The woods will be full of candidates for county offices in a short time.

$1.10

Buys wool underwear worth $1.50 per suit at Sanders & Rice's.

—The man who would have done so and so if he had been there, never gets there.

—Mrs. Nettie Buckner, of Centralia, Mo., is visiting the family of Mr. W. T. Buckner.

—Congressman W. J. Stone sold one of his Lyon county farms a few days ago for $16,000.

CAN'T BE BEAT!

A solid Oak, 8 day Clock for $2.00, at BUCK BROS'.

—The Hickman B. & L. Association will meet at the Court House next Thursday night.

—State Auditor, L. C. Norman, has our thanks for a copy of the Auditor's report of public accounts.

—Speaking of hard times, the man who has a job of small wages probably finds but little change in the situation.

—When friends visit you, or any of your family visits elsewhere, please drop in the Courier office and notify us.

$1.30

Will buy at Sanders & Rice's a suit of heavy Wool Underwear worth $2.00.

—Capt. H. A. Tyler of the Hickman L. & Mfg Co., bought the steamer Gus Genin and three barges at Paducah last week.

—Mrs. George Warren and daughter, Mrs. Maggie Ellison, left on the steamer Ohio, Saturday evening last, for Indianapolis, Ind.

—When you speak have a good word to say for your town and its newspaper which so faithfully day in and day out guards your welfare.

—The low-boat W. W. O'Neill, with barges has been lying on the Missouri shore nearly opposite town for the past week waiting for a rise in the river. She pulled out Wednesday evening.

—The fellow who starts out to have a staving good time often has a barrel of fun before arriving at his home in a badly bunged-up condition.

—We learn that some of our farmers are breaking their corn land preparatory to putting in an early crop. This winter, so far, is a record breaker.

For pains in the chest there is nothing better than a flannel cloth saturated with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. For sale by T. T. Swayne Druggist.

—Five cases of smallpox were discovered last week in the northwestern part of the city of Nashville. The cases are in three colored families.

—Bradstreet's review of trade says that more than twice as many mills and factories have been started up during the past week as have shut down.

—Miss Amanda Hicks. President of Clinton College, is very sick, and at last accounts was not expected to live. We trust this truly good woman will recover.

—A bill has been introduced in the legislature making education compulsory, and also one to give a husband one third interest in the property of his deceased wife.

198

Per suit is what Sanders & Rice's light Cashmere Underwear is going at. Richly worth $2.50.

—Ex-Governor Robt. L. Taylor, of Tennessee, will lecture at the College Auditorium, in Troy, next Wednesday night, Jan. 17th. Subject: "The Fouls Paradise."

—Congressman McDearmon, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate $260,000 to build a levee from Hickman, Ky., to Tiptonville, Tenn.

—Dwelling houses are needed in Hickman. They will rent well, pay good interests on the investment, and be the means of adding many good citizens to our population.

25 Cents.

Ladies Rubber Overshoes, at BALTZER & SHAW'S.

—Mr. W. A. Dodds is actively engaged in canvassing for the Hickman and Tiptonville levee. Billy is a hustler, and knows how to present the facts in their best light.

—The Democratic County Committee of Graves county has ordered a primary election for March 17th in which candidates for all the county offices will be selected.

—The Paducah Standard wants the city authorities to put a stop to tramps going from house to house begging, on the grounds that contagious diseases might be spread by them.

—Miss Mary Anderson entertained a large number of her friends at her home in this city on Monday evening last. The young folks pronounce it the most enjoyable social party of the season.

☞ When you come to Hickman to buy Jewelry, look for the new sign with "Chas. E. Berry, Jeweler," painted on the face of it. That's the place to have your watch fixed. 11-17

—An exchange says that the man who gets mad at what the newspapers says about him, should return thanks three times a day for what the newspapers know about him and don't say.

—SENATOR R. T. TYLER has introduced a bill imposing a fine of from $5 to $25 on any person being found intoxicated within a half mile of a voting place on any election, primary or convention day.

☞ All parties indebted to H. Buchanan are hereby notified to settle up their bills at once, as I must have money and cannot wait any longer. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

H. BUCHANAN.

—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court against Mort Shelby, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Mrs. Sallie Moore, near Bandana, Ballard county, a few years since, and remanded the prisoner, who is now in jail at Paducah, for a new trial.

—Mr. John Corbett, of Glasgow, Mo., is visiting friends in the city. He is the son of the late Dr. W. H. Corbett, once a prominent physician of this place, who died during the yellow fever epidemic in 1878.

—The new law provides a heavy fine for pointing or flourishing a pistol at another. The framers of the law evidently believed the old saying that such a weapon is dangerous, even "without lock, stock or barrel."

—Mr. J. B. Reeves' family left this week for Booth's Point, Tenn., where they will reside in the future. We regret exceedingly to lose so worthy a family from our midst. Mr. Reeves is engaged in saw-milling at that point.

Children like to take "C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure," the pleasant and guaranteed cure for Fever, Ague and Malaria. Price 50 cts.

For sale by C. A. HOLCOMBE, Druggist.

—Two colored children—and twins—aged four years, burned to death in Paducah the past week with their arms locked around each other. Their mother had left them in the room and gone out in the city to do some work.

—Mr. D. G. Park, of Graves county, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, will address the people of Fulton county, at the court house, on Monday next, first day of Circuit court, in the interest of his candidacy.

—The residence of Mr. J. R. Greens, in East Hickman, caught fire early Monday morning, and but for the timely assistance of his neighbors would have been destroyed. The fire originated from sparks falling on the roof.

NOTICE.

ALL parties owing us will please call and settle their accounts at once and oblige.

BALTZER & SHAW.

—The cash system seems to be gaining ground every day. Nearly all of our merchants have adopted this system, and will sell for cash only. This plan, if kept up, will prove the best thing for the people that has ever been done for them.

—In this issue is the announcement of Judge Joanna Naylor for re-election to the office of County Judge. We believe that it is universally conceded that he has made a good officer and that he is an honest, upright, conscientious, good citizen.

—The News Banner says: "Mr. Wade Pyles tells us that in the course of a dance at Bud Lee's fishery on the lake during the holidays, a quarrel was started about a woman; pistols were drawn, shots fired and one young man severely wounded."

FAIR WARNING.

Your bills for 1893 are due, and must be settled, I cannot indulge you any longer.

1-5 R. R. BREVARD.

—Senator R. T. Tyler, as his friends knew he would, is coming to the front at Frankfort. He made the speech nominating Tom Poore for clerk of the Senate, to the eminent satisfaction of that gentleman, and with the applause of the whole caucus.

—By authority we announce W. F. Blakemore, as a candidate for Jailer. We believe him to be a clever, upright, honorable gentleman, and that he would make a good officer. He thinks it only fair that the "red headed man should have some of the bait."

—Mr. Eugene Naylor would like for his friends to know that he can be found with Messrs. Sanders & Rice, as he will continue with them this year, and ready and willing to attend to their wants in the lines carried at the Cash Shoe Store at prices to suit the times.

☞ H. Buchanan now offers all Winter Goods for the next Sixty Days at actual cost. We would advise all our friends to take advantage of this big cut in prices to go and get what they want. H. Buchanan always does what he promises to do, and you can get the Goods at actual cost.

—The maxim "if a man will not labor neither shall he eat," is applicable, not only to the mendicant who begs his soup, but to the man at the other end of the social scale who will neither toil nor spin, but who wears fine raiment and fares sumptuously every day.

—Mr. Frank R. Cobourn, formerly editor of the Fulton Graphic, died in Washington City last week. He had been in bad health for some time. His remains were interred at Fulton. He was a clever man and a good citizen. Sympathy is extended his bereaved family.

—In this issue will be found the announcement of Mr. Geo. L. Carpenter, the present incumbent, for re-election to the office of Jailor of Fulton county. Mr. Carpenter has made a good and efficient Jailer, and if re-elected will doubtless make as good an officer in the future as he has in the past.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure" is pleasant to take and harmless. Children like it. Guaranteed to cure Chills and Fever. Large bottles 50 cents.

For sale by C. A. HOLCOMBE, Druggist.

—It is thought that the A. L. Mason, which sank near Friar's Point last week will prove a total loss. She was heavily loaded. Capt. Henry Keith, one of the most popular steamboat commanders on the Mississippi river is reported seriously hurt.

—Some men can never be pleased. Times are either too good or too bad. When the prices of the common products of the country are high they never have anything to sell, then the cause is laid to one or the other political parties; and when the prices are low then it is laid to overproduction. So the truth is it is impossible to please everybody.

Through Taking Stock.

Now, you can get Goods at your own prices, which we don't want to carry over.

Come Early for Pick!

The Famous

CASH DRY GOODS SHOE AND CLOTHING **STORE,**

SMITH, ELLISON & CO.

The Leading Jeweler

Carries in stock a full line of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY,

Also, a complete line of

Rogers Bros' Fine Silverware!

My stock is new and must be seen to be appreciated.

No trouble to show goods.

Goods marked in plain figures.

My Repair Department is Complete, and every Job Guaranteed.

Call and See a Complete Line of Goods!

CHAS. E. BERRY,

THE LEADING JEWELER,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

The Cash Shoe Store.

JUST TO STIR THINGS UP FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, WE WILL GIVE AWAY, *FREE*,

ONE DOLLAR

WITH EVERY 15th PAIR OF BOOTS, SHOES, OR ARCTIC OVERSHOES THAT WE SELL.

SANDERS & RICE.

NOTICE!

I have taken full charge of the store and bench-work. I have had over 16 years' experience in repairing fine Watches. I have the finest lot of tools in the city, and I guarantee my work to give satisfaction, and will do first-class work as cheap as any first-class workman. BOB HUCK.

—An important meeting of the Knights of Honor will be held to-night. Besides the installation of officers, there will be other business brought before the lodge in which every member is directly interested. It is earnestly desired that the members attend this meeting.

$2.10

Per suit in Red, White or Tan Underwear extra values at 3.00 must go.

1-12 SANDERS & RICE.

—A young couple from Metcalfe county have agreed to be married in the show window of a merchant at Glasgow. It is a wonder that some of our enterprising merchants haven't caught onto this novel method of attracting the attention of the public! We've got some hustlers after trade.

$3.25

Regular $5.00 values in finest Camel's hair, Lamb's wool isn't in it. Down to $3.25 per suit. But few left.

1-12 SANDERS & RICE.

—The New Madrid Record says that the work of building levees in that section is progressing finely, and that thousands of acres of land have already been restored from flood by the work completed, and there being a fair future for the people of the overflowed district.

Farmers!

I have now on hand a fine lot of Clover Seed raised by Mr. Israel Clark.

1-12 J. M. WITTING.

—In the formation of the committees of the two branches of the Legislature our Senator and Representative were assigned to the following committees: Senator Tyler is a member of the Committee on Courts of Justice, Internal Improvements, General Statutes, and chairman of the committee on Proposition and Grievances. Mr. Rennick is on the committee of Cities and Immigration and Labor.

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 11th inst. Mr. Lucien Binford to Miss Agnes Bryant.

On the 10th inst, Charlie Rosenecht to Miss Amanda Kota.

—Our neighboring town, Fulton, was considerably stirred up last week over the finding of a lifeless body of a white child in one of the back alleys of that town, wrapped up in a newspaper. The party making the discovery reported the fact to the proper officials, but when they repaired to the spot the dead child had been removed, and at last accounts the mystery had not been solved.

SUCH SIGHTS YOU NEVER SAW IN YOUR LIFE!

This does look singular; but life is full of surprises, and none can surprise like our surprising bargains in Men's Overcoats. Don't fail to see them.

12-1 BALTZER & SHAW.

H. B. & L. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hickman Building and Loan Association occurs Thursday night, 18th inst. All dues and interests must be paid by 2 p. m. on that day, or fines follow. A full attendance of the stockholders is requested. The meeting will be held at court house. All payments to be made at the Courier office.

Notice!

For the year 1894, and hereafter, my business will be CASH. I thank my patrons and friends for their past favors and will make it to their interest to continue trading with me. All parties indebted to me are kindly requested to come and settle.

JOHN M. WITTING.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

HICKMAN, KY., Jan. 8th, 1894.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hickman Bank was held this day in the office of said bank for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The following persons were elected: C. H. Baltzer, J. W. Cowgill, R. T. Tyler, W. A. Shaw, R. B. Brevard, A. A. Faris and M. B. Shaw. The only change made being the election of Mr. M. B. Shaw in place of Mr. J. W. Powell. After the stockholders' meeting, all the members of the new board being present except R. T. Tyler and A. A. Faris, the newly elected directors qualified by taking the oath prescribed in the charter, and organized by re-electing C. H. Baltzer, President; J. W. Cowgill, Vice-President; W. C. Johnson, Cashier, and J. T. Dillon, Bookkeeper.

Phillips & Buttorff.

A MODERN SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

We, of the South, who are accustomed to look to the Northern and Eastern States as possessing exclusively the great Manufacturing enterprises, will have our eyes opened and pride excited by a visit to the Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Company, Nashville Tenn. It well justifies a visit to that city to see and explore an enterprise of such magnitude, and to realize that in our midst a business is conducted on such an immense scale and in so successfull a manner. It is the largest firm of the kind South of the Ohio river. An Englishman, extensively traveled, who had in a business way, visited all the larger cities, pronounces it the largest and best equipped house in the United States. This company manufactures Cooking and Heating Stoves, Mantels and Grates, Pieced and Japanned tinware; and are dealers in Stamped Ware, House Furnishing, Lamp Goods, all grades of Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, Lamps from 25c to $35.00, and $150 00 in fact, and every household article in modern use, except furniture. Their Building on College Street, has six stories, each filled to its utmost capacity, with a magnificent front artistically beautiful in its arrangement, and striking to all beholders. They have, also, on Front Street, a similar yet larger establishment, and in West Nashville, a foundry, covering 7 acres of ground, which employs about 400 hands. To give some idea of the magnitude of their wholesale department, from 40 to 50 men are constantly engaged in shipping goods to Texas, Wisconsin, and in truth to all parts of the United States. Carrying such a stock and manufacturing on such a scale, they are certainly prepared and I am authorized to state that they will sell and ship to all points as cheap as any house, North, South, East or West. This is specially true as to merchants and dealers in Southern Kentucky, West Tennessee and South-East Missouri, sections through which the Courier circulates, because freight and transportation rates are to their great advantage.

I learn from Mr. Buttorff, the head of this great enterprise, that the business is owned by a stock company, organized more than 12 years ago, and since which time a dividend of $200,000 and $250,000, has been annually declared. It is somewhat remarkable that a business of such proportions, conducted with such annual financial success, and owned by a stock company, should, as I understand, be operated with unbroken harmony. A leading editor of Nashville informed me that it was attributable to the clear-headed, correct and upright management of Mr. Buttorff. One of the employees, who had been with the company for many years, said to me that there was perfect cooperation throughout the entire business, the interests of employers and employes scrupulously recognized and identified. This, in these days of labor unrest, speaks volumes to their favor.

This article gives an inadequate idea of the kind, quality and vast variety of the stock embraced in this one building on College street, as these meagre points were only gathered by a casual observer in passing through the establishment. The entirety of the concern impresses one with its solidity, just as the presence and bearing of a truly great man does by his manner and personality. The firm was originally organized under the name of Phillips & Buttorff, but the former has no longer any connection with the house, it now being in charge of Mr. Buttorff, who is well-known and deserved popular in business circles.

One side illustration of this great industrial fact, as also an attractive feature, is the culinary department, where all dine together. But the attractive features would fill columns, the business features are, I suppose, what merchants and dealers mostly care for, and they are that the merchants and dealers of Southern Kentucky, and West Tennessee and South East Missouri, can make money for themselves and their customers, if, during the year 1894, they will direct their trade to

PHILLIPS & BURTORFF MF'g Co.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Prepare yourself for the coming summer by cleansing your system and purifying your blood with Plantation Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash. Price 50cts and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by
Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky
T. T. Swayne, " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard, Jordan, Ky.

Pain in Stomach and Bowels, Purging, Cramps, Summer Complaint and other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels cannot exist when Plantation Diarrhoea Mixture is used. It's guaranteed. Sold by Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman Ky
T. T. Swayne, " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard, Jordan, Ky.

Oh, my poor back!—What pain! No excuse for it—Plantation Anti-Pain Porus Plaster with capsicum will cure it. Sold and guaranteed satisfactory by
Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky
T. T. Swayne, " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard, Jordan, Ky.

Plantation Chill Cure is guaranteed. If it don't cure go and get your money back. Ask your merchant about it. Price 50c. Sold by
Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky
T. T. Swayne, " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard, Jordan, Ky.

Is your life worth 50 cents? Dumb Chill; Ague; Congestive Chill; Death. This is the evolution of that malarial chilly sensation. Stop it in time. Plantation Chill Cure will do it, or it will cost you nothing. Sold by
Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky
T. T. Swayne, " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard, Jordan, Ky.

Plantation Chill Cure stops chills, stops 'em quick, and they never come back. If you don't believe it, try it. If it don't stop 'em ask for your money back you'll get it. Price 50c. Sold by
Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky
T. T. Swayne, " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard, Jordan, Ky.

When the spring time comes and you feel tired, lazy, and generally no account, *Don't blame the weather.* But cleanse your blood with Plantation Sarsaparilla, and start your liver with Plantation Pills, and begin life anew with the rest of nature. Sold by
Cowgill & Cowgill, Hickman, Ky
T. T. Swayne, " "
Gore Bro's., Cayce, Ky.
A. E. Brevard Jordan, Ky.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

HICKMAN BANK,

At the close of business on the 23d day of December, 1893.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, less loans to Directors,	69,100 63
Loans to directors (office not included,	14,300 00
Overdrafts, unsecured,	83 67
Due from National Banks,	11,259.35
Due from State Banks and Bankers,	3,364.57
Banking House and Lot,	3 000 00
Stocks and Bonds,	6 100 00
Specie,	2,973 57
Currency,	2 772 00
Other items carried as Cash,	539 00
Taxes Paid,	585 15
Current Expense,	1,716 22
	115,763 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in, in cash,	40,000 00
Surplus Fund,	7 000 00
Undivided Profits,	7,818 47
Deposits subject to check (on which interest is not paid,	60,478 79
Taxes due and unpaid,	466.70
	115,763 96

State of Kentucky, County of Fulton, ss:

I, W. C. Johnson, Cashier of Hickman Bank, a Bank located and doing business at No.— Clinton street, in the City of Hickman in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing Report is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, at the close of business on the 23d day of Dec. 1893, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State designating the 28th day of Dec. 1893, as a day on which such report shall be made.

W. C. JOHNSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. C. Johnson, the 28th day of Dec. 1893.

A. W. LINDSAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. H. BALTZER,
R. B. BREVARD, } Directors
Jno. W. COWGILL.

Notice!

I will sell at private sale, one-third cash, balance good notes on 6 and 12 months time the following described property, to-wit: 1 Saw Mill complete, capacity 10,000 feet per day. 7 yoke good work cattle, and 2 log wagons and chains complete. 320 acres of good bottom land, 90 acres deadened 4 years ago, with four tenant houses, mill shed and saw-dust mound above overflow. Also, 50 city lots in East Hickman, 10 of which has good tenement houses on them, renting from $3 to $5 per month. Any one wishing to buy any of the above property will apply at once, as I am going to sell.

1-5 J. R. BROWN, Hickman, Ky.

Farm for Rent!

The Campbell farm, Sassafras Ridge, about the highest farm land in the bottom, 200 acres of cleared land, two good tenement houses, stables, &c., and mound for stock above any flood. Will rent the whole 200 acres, or by the 100 acres.

For further information, address
WM. PERRY,
12-15 Hickman, Ky.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up as a stray by Green Adams, living one mile North of Rush Creek Church, and two miles West of Moscow, in Fulton county Ky., one small Bay Filley, with dark mane and feet, with small white spot in flank, and having on a small bell about one year old, and valued at $20 given under my hand as Justice of the Peace of Fulton county, Ky., this Dec. 1st, 1893.

HENRY DAVIS, J. P.

A copy attest: W. P. TAYLOR, clerk.
By A. C. HOLMES, D. C. 1-5-1w

COWGILL & COWGILL,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS.

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

The Cash Grocer

J. M. WITTING,

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

My Stock is always Fresh and Complete, and I invite the public to come and see me.
Cash paid for Country Produce.

Witting's old stand, Clinton Street,
HICKMAN, KY.

E. R. Ellison,

[Successors to Ellison Bros.]

INSURANCE!

Fire, Life, Accident, Tornado, &c.

Total Assets of Companies Represented

$250,000,000.00.

OFFICE OVER HICKMAN BANK,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

C. L. RANDLE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

HICKMAN, : : : : KENTUCKY.

HAVING resumed the practice of law, will give his prompt and undivided attention to business entrusted to his care.

B. T. DAVIS,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office over Hickman Bank.

HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. mch14-'90

COAL! COAL! COAL!

PITTSBURG,
EUREKA,
ILLINOIS LUMP,
and ANTHRACITE,
In any quantities desired.

—FOR SALE BY—

FARIS & FARKER,

HICKMAN, : : : : *KENTUCKY*

Hickman Marble Works,

HICKMAN, KY.

B. C. RAMAGE,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.

HAVING in stock, a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine my work.

Orders from the country promptly filled.

A. F. OLIVER,

Blacksmith and Undertaker

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

GIVE ME A TRIAL when you want Blacksmithing done, or repairs on Wagons, &c. Horseshoeing a specialty. I also keep a full line of

Undertaker's Goods,

Common, Rosewood, and Solid Black Walnut Coffins and Cases, which can be fitted up on short notice, and at reasonable prices. Give me a call.

☞ Shop near the Jail.

may25-88

The Weekly

COURIER-JOURNAL

to a ten-page eight column Democratic newspaper. It contains the best of everything going. HENRY WATTERSON is the editor.

Price, $1.00 a Year.

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Connecting at Memphis with through trains to all points in ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Rates, Tickets, and all information will be furnished on application to your nearest ticket agent.

L. F. DAY, Traffic M'gr.
T. R. LYNCH, Ass't Gen. Pass. Ag't.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHY 'HOPPERS CHEW TOBACCO.

Story of the Way in Which Man Obtained the Weed.

An ethnologist tells an interesting story as to how tobacco was first obtained by man, according to the tradition of the Menominee Indians.

"One day the god-hero Manabozo was on a journey, when he perceived a delightful odor. It seemed to come from a crevice in the cliffs up on one mountain side. On going closer he found a cavern which was occupied by a giant. In fact, the giant was the tenant of the mountain, and from the mouth of the cave a passage led down into the very center of the hill, where there was a large chamber. Around the chamber was stacked great quantities of bags filled with curious dried leaves. From the leaves proceeded the delicious fragrance.

"These leaves were tobacco. Once a year, the giant explained, all the spirits came to the mountain for the purpose of smoking this exquisite weed. But it was not possible to give any of it away, said the ethnologist. Nevertheless Manabozo watched for an opportunity, and, snatching up one of the bags, fled, closely pursued by the giant. The thief leaped from tree to peak, but the giant followed so fast as to finally overtake him. So Manabozo turned upon him, and, upbraiding him for his stinginess, transformed him into a grasshopper.

"That is the reason why the grasshoppe is always chewing tobacco. Manabozo took the bagful of leaves and distributed them among his friends, the ancestors of the Indians of today. Since then they have had the use and enjoyment of the plant."—Washington Star.

Oldest of European Languages.

The Basque language, which is now spoken in the Basque provinces, Spain, and is also heard in Navarre, is also spoken by about six hundred thousand Spanish and French. Its native name is Euskara. It can not be classed with any Indo-European or Semitic tongue and appears to be of earlier origin in representing some grammatical analogies with Mongol, North American and certain East African languages and is generally conceded to be the oldest European language.—San Francisco Call.

Clerk—These vases we have just received, and they are very reasonable. Customer—Have they never been marked down? Clerk—No, perfectly new. Customer (with a look looking for a real bargain)—Inter Ocean.

The amassed value of Prussia is $9,423,000,000; of the whole empire, $13,681,000,000.

From Catarrh
It is But a Step
To Consumption

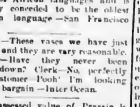
And thousands of people are unconsciously taking the fatal step. If you have Catarrh in the Head do not neglect it to progress unheeded and unchecked. It is a disease of the system and not simply of the nose and throat. The poison affects every part of the system. Therefore the only way to cure Catarrh is to take a thorough blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

Letters from Mothers

speak in warm terms of what Scott's Emulsion has done for their delicate, sickly children. It's use has brought thousands back to rosy health.



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites is employed with great success in all ailments that reduce flesh and strength. Little ones take it with relish.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec. He says he was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
COCOA and CHOCOLATE
Highest Awards
of Honor and Diploma
World's Columbian Exposition.

On the following articles, namely:
BREAKFAST COCOA,
PREMIUM No. 1 CHOCOLATE,
GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE,
VANILLA CHOCOLATE,
COCOA BUTTER,
Put up entirely at DORCHESTER, MASS., U.S.A.
Every article bearing our trade mark.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Ely's Cream Balm
WILL CURE
CATARRH
Price 50 Cents

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND".

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

THE POOR.

Poverty and Its Many Causes, Among Them the Tariff Question.

The Theme of Dr. Talmage When a Practical Message Seemed Helps the Needy—The Many Duties Still Our Resources.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8.—In the Tabernacle this morning Dr. Talmage preached on the subject, "The Poor." His text was Matthew xxvi, 11: "Ye have the poor always with you."

Who said that? The third sublime never owned anything during its entire stay. His cradle was all his grave was borrowed. Every fig in the world from some one else's tree. Every drop of water He ever drank was from some one else's well. To pay it personal tax which was very small, only thirty-one pieces of silver—He had to perform a miracle, and make a fish bring to the height and depths and lengths and breadths of poverty Christ measured in His earthly experience. Whenever He comes to speak of destitution He always speaks sympathetically, and what He said then is as true now: "Ye have the poor always with you."

For 6,000 years the bread question has been the active and almost only question. Witness the people crowding up to Joseph's storehouses in Egypt. Witness the famine-stricken in Ancient Jerusalem. Witness the 30,000 hungry people for whom Christ multiplied the loaves. Witness the starving multitudes of people now living in the one fair land of bread and nutrition and plenty—in all their dreadful and nutritious forms. Think of the 34 great famines in Eskimaux. Think of the 20,000,000 people under the heel of bullying rule before last in Russia. The failure of the Nile overflow for seven years in the eleventh century left those regions depopulated. Plague of insects in Egypt. Plague of rats in Madras Presidency. Plague of mice in Java. Plague of locusts in China. Plague of grasshoppers in America. Devastation wrought by drought, by deluge, by frost, by war, by hurricane, by earthquake, by comets flying too near the earth, by volcanic fires, by the pestilence of national finances, by baleful causes innumerable. I proceed to give you three or four reasons why my text is markedly and graphically true in this year 1894.

The first reason we have always the poor with us is because of the perpetual overbanking of the tariff question, or, as I shall call it, the tariff controversy. There is a need for such a word, and so I take the responsibility of manufacturing it. There are multitudes of people who are expecting that the present congress of the United States will do something, one way or the other, to end this discussion. But it will never end. When I was 5 years of age I remember hearing my father and his neighbors in vehement discussion of this very question. It was high tariff or low tariff, or no tariff at all. When your great-grandchild dies at 90 years of age it will probably be from overexertion in discussing the tariff. And the day the world is destitute of it will be three men standing on the post-office steps—one a high tariff man, another a low tariff man and another a free trade man—each one red in the face from excited argument on this subject. Other questions may be unsettled—the Mormon question, the silver question, the pension question, the civil service question, but the tariff question is the one that will never be settled.

All questions of annexation may cease to be powerful enough to keep the annexation of islands two thousand miles away and the heart of their volcanoes conveyed through pipes under the sea made useful in warming their fingers for or annexation of the moon, dethroning the queen of night, who is said to be absolute, and bringing her to terms. Revolutions under the influence of our free institutions; yea, all other questions national and international may be settled, but this tariff question, never. It will not only never be settled, but it can never be moderately settled for more than three years at a time each party getting into power taking one of the four years to fix it up and then the next party will fix it down. Our finances can not get well because of too many doctors. It is with sick nations as it is with sick individuals. Here is a man terribly disordered as to his body. A doctor is called in, and he makes a pill of India rubber, a spoonful every hour. But recovery is postponed, and the anxious friends call in another doctor, and he says: "What this patient needs is blood-letting; now roll up your sleeve," and the lancet flashes. But still recovery is postponed, and a third and fourth doctor is called in and he administers some small pellets and says: "All the patient wants is rest."

Recovery still postponed, the family say that such small pellets can not amount to much anyhow and a homeopathic doctor is called in and he says: "What this patient wants is exercise and plenty of it." Recovery still postponed, a hydropathic doctor is called in, and he says: "What this patient wants is water and cold baths, and he must have them right away." Turn on the faucet and get ready the shower bath." Recovery still postponed, an electric doctor is called in and he brings all the schools to bear upon the case, even and the patient after a severe struggle for life, expires. What killed him? Too many doctors. And that is what is killing our nation's financial finances. My personal friends, Cleveland and Harrison, Republicans and McKinley and Sherman, get latented and lovely and splendid men as walk the earth, all good doctors, but their treatment of our languishing finances is so different that neither treatment has a full opportunity, and under the circumstances it is simply wonderful that the nation still lives.

The tariff question never will be settled because of the fact, which I have never heard anyone recognize, but, nevertheless the fact, that high tariff is best for some people and free trade is the best for others. This tariffite controversy keeps business struck through with uncertainty and it is impossible for results in poverty and wretchedness for the vast multitude of people. If the eternal gulch on the subject could have been fashioned into leaves of bread, there would not be a hungry man or woman or child on all the earth. And at the end of time the words of the text will be kept true by the tariffic controversy: "Ye have the poor always with you."

Another cause of perpetual poverty is the cause silence, and that is not last long. He soon crosches into the drunkard's grave. But what about his wife and children? She takes in washing, when she can get it, or goes out working on small wages, because nervous and prostrated have left her inexperienced to do a strong woman's work.

The children are thin-blooded and gaunt and pale and weak, standing around in cold rooms, or pitching pennies in the street gutter, and munching a slice of unbuttered bread when they can get it, eaten at by passers-by because they do not get out of the way, kicked onward toward manhood or womanhood for which they have no preparation, except a depraved appetite and frail constitution, candidates for alms-house and penitentiary. Whatever other causes of poverty may fall, the saloon may be depended on to furnish an ever-increasing throng of paupers. Oh, ye groupings of Brooklyn and New York and all of the ritiest Ye mouths of hell! when will ye cease to ravenous and hungry? There is no danger of this liquor business failing. All other styles of business at times fail. Dry goods stores go under. Grocery stores go under. Harness-makers fail, druggists fail, builders fail, merchants fail, bankers fail, confectioners fail, but the liquor dealer never. It is the only secure business in the world.

Why the permanance of the alcoholic trade? Because, in the first place, the men in that business, if tight up for money, only have to put into the vast quantities of water more strychnine and logwood and nux vomica and prussic acid and other congenial constants for adulteration, the quart of the real genuine pandemonium elixir will do for two or three with several kinds of milder damnation. Besides that, these people can depend on an unctuous and oleaginous part of their constituency. The more of the stuff they drink the thirstier they are. Hard times, which put a stop to almost every increase that business, for men go there to drown their troubles. They take in with one gurgle the earnings of a week. There is an inclined plane down which alcoholism slides its victims from champagne, port, cognac and whisky. Tom, and Jerry, sour mash, on down until it is a sort of Niagara of incoherence and turpentine, tomfoolis, swill, essence of the horse blankets and general combustion. With the real revival of these that liquor power marshals its procession, and they move on in ranks long enough to girdle the earth, and the procession is headed by the now blotched, nerve shattered, rheum-eyed, bloated, gin-faced, rum-nosed men, and followed by the women, who, though brought up in comfortable homes, now go limping post with aches, and pains, and pallor, and hunger, and woe, footsore with children, barefoot, naked, freezing and with a wretchedness of time and eternity indescribably compressed in their agonized features.

Forward, march! cries the liquor business to that army without mercy. Keep that influence moving on and you will have the poor always with you. Herbert Spencer says that one of the cities where the majority of the inhabitants are out of work and dependent on charity, for last year has a lighter load in that city for rum than they did for clothing and groceries.

I am so fully assured that my text will prove true in the perpetual poverty of the world is the wicked spirit of improvidence. I was among a class of people who have small incomes that they do not lay by in savings bank or life insurance company, but they have every farthing they can earn to spread out table and clothe the family and educate the children, and if you blame such people for improvidence, you do not a cruelty. On such a salary as Congressmen and employees and many ministers of religion receive, and such wages as many workmen receive, they can not, in twenty years, lay up twenty cents. But I know many men who have competent income and could provide somewhat for the future, who live up every farthing they earn and spread their children go to the poor-house or on the street. By the time the wife gets the husband buried, she is in debt to the undertaker and grave-digger for that which she can ever pay.

While the man lived he had his wine parties and fairly stunk with tobacco, and then expired, leaving his family upon the charities of the world who would not send for me to come and conduct the obsequies and read over such a carcass as that. "Let liturgy," I hear some of the dead who die in the Lord," for instead of that I will turn over the leaves of the Bible and read 1 Timothy, v., 18 where he says: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," or I will turn to Jeremiah, xxii., 19, where it says: "He shall have the burial of a burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem." I can not imagine any more appropriate thanksgiving than for a man to get his sins pardoned at the last minute, and then go to heaven in a chariot of fire in a tantalum, and go riding about in a golden chariot or sitting on the golden streets, while his wife and children are living in the most abject poverty. It seems to me there ought to be a poor house somewhere on the outskirts of Heaven where those thirty days of sinful improvidence should be kept for a while on lain soup and gristle, instead of sitting down at the king's banquet. It is said that the church is a divine institution, and I believe it. Just as certainly are the savings banks and the life insurance companies divine institutions. As out of evil good often comes, so out of the doctrine of probabilities, calculated by Prof. Pascal for games of chance, one the salvation of the probabilities of human life as used by life insurance companies, so from the fear of death is more stable or honorable, and no mightier mercy for the human race has been born since the Lord was born. Hoping to avoid insurance for my signature to papers of all sorts, there is one style of paper that I shall gladly sign with a flourish of gladness and triumph, and that is a paper which the life insurance company requires from the clergyman before a decease in his congregation, in order to secure the payment of the policy to the bereft household.

I always write my name, then, so there is no fraud. I can not help but say to myself: "Good for that man to have looked after his wife and children after the departure. May he have one of the best seats in Heaven." Young man! The day before or the day after you get married go to a life insurance company and establish reputation and get the medical examiner to put the stethoscope to your lungs and then to your heart, and then to your vest off, and have signed, sealed and delivered to you a document that will be the case of your sensible departure, make for that lovely girl the difference between a queen and a pauper. I have known men who have had an income of $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000 a year, who did not leave one farthing to the surviving household. Now, that man's death is a defalcation, an outrage, a swindle. He did not die; he absconds with a hundred thousand dollars and people in America to-day schundered through the sin of improvidence in dying. "My income is so small I can not afford to pay the premium on a life insurance." Are you sure about that? If you are sure then you have a right to depend on the promise in Jeremiah xlix, 11: "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me." But if you are able to remember you have no right to ask God to do for your household that which you can do for them yourself. For the benefit of those young men once more the practical personality. Beginning my life's work on the munificent salary of $900 a year, and a parsonage, and when the call was made I didn't know how in the world I could ever be able to spend that amount of money, and I remember indulging in a retort with that I might not be led into worldliness and prodigality by such an overplus of resources and at a time when articles of food and clothing were high-er than they are now. I felt it a religious duty to pay my life insurance. I presented myself at an office of one of the best companies, and I stood pale and nervous lest the medical examiner might have to declare that I had consumption and heart disease and a half dozen mortal ailments, but when he put the document, which I have yet in full force, I felt a sense of manliness and confidence and quietness and endurement, which is a good thing for any young man to have. For the lack of that feeling there are thousands of men today in Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mt. Auburn, who might as well have been alive and well and supporting their families. They got a bill of the sick, and they were so worried about it that the congenial company of tants for adulteration, the quart of the real genuine pandemonium elixir will do for two or three with several kinds of milder damnation. Besides that, these people can depend on an unctuous and oleaginous part of their constituency. The more of the stuff they drink the thirstier they are. Hard times, which put a stop to almost every increase that business, for men go there to drown their troubles. They take in with one gurgle the earnings of a week. There is an inclined plane down which alcoholism slides its victims from champagne, port, cognac and whisky, Tom, and Jerry, sour mash, on down until it is a sort of Niagara of incoherence and turpentine, tomfoolis, swill, essence of the horse blankets and general combustion. With the real revival of these that liquor power marshals its procession, and they move on in ranks long enough to girdle the earth, and the procession is headed by the now blotched, nerve shattered, rheum-eyed, bloated, gin-faced, rum-nosed men, and followed by the women, who, though brought up in comfortable homes, now go limping post with aches, and pains, and pallor, and hunger, and woe, footsore with children, barefoot, naked, freezing and with a wretchedness of time and eternity indescribably compressed in their agonized features.

Forward, march! cries the liquor business to that army without mercy. Keep that influence moving on and you will have the poor always with you. Herbert Spencer says that one of the cities where the majority of the inhabitants are out of work and dependent on charity, for last year has a lighter load in that city for rum than they did for clothing and groceries.

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They hear of a new silver mine opened in Nevada, and they say: "Well, I shan't miss one fifty dollars of the money what they have in the savings bank and pay it out for as beautiful a certificate of stock executed in lithograph. They are always on the verge of making a fortune, and are sometimes worried and harassed because they shall bequeath their excess of fortune. They invest in sewing machines, or new inventions in perpetual motion, and they succeed in what mathematicians have been trying for ages squaring of a circle, for they do every thing in the square and so win the whole circle of disappointments. They are good, honest, brilliant people, but poor, and leave nothing to their families but a legacy of some invention that would not work and a whole portfolio of diagrams of things impossible. I can not help but like them, because they are so free with their great expectations. But their children are left to inherit the penalty of their charities. Others combine together in the crop of the world's misfortune by being too connecting and tempting themselves, they believe all others are honest. They are deceived and sculped and vivisected by the rogueries and the styles of business, and cheated out of everything between cradle and grave, and they have nothing to do in buying either of them. Others are retained for the defense of the scoundrels in business. Just as that lawyer was to make the plea that would have put him among the strong men of the nation, pension neuralgia stung him. Just as that physician was to prove his skill in an emergency, his own poor health impinged him.

Just as that merchant must be at the helm of affairs when a great storm or financial catastrophe came, and so overwhelming statistic would be the entire world, and women and children impoverished by shipwreck, then the cyclones. They blew the Mississippi and Ohio fathers. Then the stopping of the factories. Then the cucculion among the peach trees. Then insects in the potato beetle of potato patches and wheat fields. Then the epizootics among the horses and the Texas cattle disease. Then the rains that drown out everything and the droughts that burn up half a continent. Then the graves of groves die under the white teeth of the lunar frost. Then the coal strikes and the iron strikes and the railroad strikes, which all strike labor harder than they strike capital.

Then the yellow fever at Brunswick and Jacksonville and Shreveport. Then the cholera at the Narrows, threatening to land in New York, and the Charleston earthquake. Then the Johnstown flood. Then hurricanes sweeping from Caribbean sea to Newfoundland. Then there are the great monopolies that gully the earth with their ruinous ploughs. Then there are the necessities of buying coal by the seattle instead of by the ton, and flour by the pound instead of by the barrel, and so the injustices multiplied. In the wake of all these are orphanage, and literature, and poor by day and night. Ye have the poor always with you."

"Blessed if I can account for the astonishing success Dowdy and Co. scrapes achieved in Boston." "Humph! Guess you are not aware that they have been in the habit of advertising themselves."—Buffalo Courier.

"Do you think that the lady who is moving is above you in nice?" "Oh, dear, yes. Why, she noticed that baby had two teeth before she had been in the house two hours."

Just before his first abdication Napoleon attempted to own life by poison. He was found unconscious, but by skilful treatment by the doctors he was revived and restored.

The only printers very often omit to print the initial letter of a chapter or section, leaving it to be painted in by hand.

Great Britain's savings banks have 7,735,000 depositors and $930,000,000 deposits.

KENTUCKY STATE NEWS.

Legislative Proceedings.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.—Speaker Carroll was busy Tuesday night preparing his committees, which will probably be announced at the morning session. Hon. Emmett H. Dickey will get the chairmanship of the judiciary committee (in which chairmanship Dickey will probably make Mr. Dickson the leader of the house. He was Speaker Carroll's opponent for nomination. Sentiment is strong for the caucus, and a meeting of the democratic committee will be held Monday night for the purpose of consulting with the wishes of the senate for a date—not fear impossible, but was a late return in Washington. The joint caucus committee met Tuesday night and decided to hold caucus Friday night at 7:30 to nominate a United States senator and state officers.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4.—SENATE.—In the senate bills were introduced by Jones, Wednesday, to amend the state board of equalization, and by Bell to provide for separate property rights of married women.

The house proceeded to business at 10 o'clock. It adopted the rules of the last session and passed resolutions providing for the publication of the journal with copies of the governor's message and two newspapers.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5.—SENATE.—Nothing of importance transacted Thursday.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: By Bell, Thursday, the most important being one to fix the salary of the governor at $5,000. By Magill, Lexington, providing for a fund for the government of rifles and equipments. It contains the principal feature of the bill introduced by Bronston last session. It was passed over the last legislature by the governor's veto. It was reported from committee favorably. None of the Covington or Louisville bills were offered. Also by Magill, a bill to amend the revised statutes of the state. The house created a committee on claims and another on the judiciary. Lee Cox is chairman. By Dudley of Newport, a place on the Ky. Reform School board. Also a bill to exempt from taxation seven hundred and fifty acres of land. A number of anti-Bronston bills were introduced.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—SENATE. The senate met at 10 o'clock and by ten minutes past ten bills were offered. One provides for a new court in the mountain district, and one with concurrent jurisdiction with Jefferson county. A bill offered by Bell provides for the appointment by the circuit judges of a commissioner of insurance.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: Limiting appeals in county of Texas attorneys to subscribers. To provide for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses and jurors before the grand jury in any county in which court is sitting; also a bill defining the powers of trustees of the estate of his deceased wife. Prohibits the husband from either office or place of trust in the